

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Rosenberg / Sobell  
Committee

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. Bulky

SERIALS FB 411

THRU

IB 515

## NOTICE

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BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NEW YORK Field Division  
6-16-53 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN  
THE ROSENBERG CASE  
NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-107111

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and information Retain permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

411. [REDACTED]

- 412. Press release dated April 27.
- 413. Press release dated April 23.
- 414. Press release dated April 23.
- 415. Press release dated April 22.
- 416. Press release dated April 21.
- 417. Press release dated April 20.
- 418. Press release dated April 13.
- 419. Press release dated April 14.
- 420. Press release dated April 9.
- 421. Press release dated April 12.

NOTE:

Submitted by SA HARRINGTON on 6-6-53.

422. Literature from New York Committee for Clemency.

Submitted by SA HARRINGTON on 6-7-53.

423. Brochure entitled "ALL FAITHS ASK CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS."

424. Brochure entitled "HONESTLY SHOW US ROSENBERG APEL."

NOTE:

Submitted by SA HARRINGTON on 6-7-53.

425. Brochure entitled "LETTER SENT BY NEW YORK IN ROSENBERG CASE."

Field: [REDACTED] Submitted: [REDACTED]  
by SA HARRINGTON on 6-7-53.

b7D

SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 16 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

6-16-53

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NEW YORK Field Division  
6-16-53 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN  
THE ROSENBERG CASE  
NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-107111

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Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Evidence and information  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Retain permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and See below  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

- 426. Press release dated Dec. 2, 1952.
- 427. Press release dated Nov. 3, 1952.
- 428. Press release dated Nov. 6, 1952.
- 429. Press release dated Dec. 5, 1952.
- 430. Press release dated Dec. 9, 1952.
- 431. Press release dated Dec. 11, 1952.
- 432. Press release dated Dec. 12, 1952.
- 433. Press release dated Dec. 19, 1952.
- 434. Press release dated Dec. 19, 1952.
- 435. Press release dated Dec. 18, 1952.
- ~~436.~~ Two copies of the text of a signed petition sent by Rabbis of the State of Israel to President Truman.
- 437. A letter over the signature of Muriel I. Symington, 310 Windsor Place, Bklyn, 18, NY., dated 12/12/52, and addressed to the Editor of the "Community Review," Harrisburg, Pa.
- 438. Reprint of letters between Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.
- 439. Two press releases dated 12/10 and 17/52, respectively, issued by the "Labor Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs."

NOTE:

Submitted by SA HARRINGTON on 6-9-53

570

Field File #:

100-107111-1392

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 16 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

DC



BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile:

NEW YORK

Field Division

6-16-53

Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE  
NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-107111

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence and information  
Retain permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and See below  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

440. Letter of the Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announcing a mass meeting to be held 11/6/52.
441. Notice headed "NOW IN ITS 144TH HOUR".
442. Advertisement in "THE EVENING STAR," 1/5/53, captioned "MUST THE ROSENBERGS DIE?".
443. Leaflet captioned "NOW IN ITS 168TH HOUR".
444. Leaflet captioned "NOW IN ITS 240TH HOUR...".
445. Pamphlet published by the Jewish Youth Builder in support of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.
446. Flyer-lecture on Rosenberg Case on 3/17/52, under the auspices of the Progressive Party of the District of Columbia.
447. [REDACTED] b7D
448. Pamphlet captioned "AN APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY".
449. A postal card addressed to President Harry S. Truman.
450. Leaflet on a statement on the Rosenberg Case by Rabbi Dr. Meyer Sharff.
451. A pamphlet captioned "MERCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS".
452. A pamphlet captioned "THE ROSENBERG CASE".
453. Three copies of a newspaper-type pamphlet declaring in bold letters "ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE".
454. Mimeographed letter from the Baptist Ministers, dated Dec. 2, 1952.
455. Mimeographed petition to Honorable Harry S. Truman, White House, Washington, D.C., sponsored by the Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.
456. Document captioned "CIVIL LIBERTIES ASPECTS OF THE ROSENBERG-SORELL CASE."

NOTE:

Submitted by SA HARRINGTON on 6-17-53.

Field File #:

X *Reattached* 6-17-53

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 16 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

## BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

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6-16-53 Date

## Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN  
THE ROSENBERG CASE  
NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-107111

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Evidence and information  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Retain permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and See below  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

457. Flyer captioned "STOP THE ELECTROCUTIONS" announcing a public meeting on 5/4.  
458. Leaflet captioned "NEITHER THE DEAD NOR THE INNOCENT CAN CONFESS".  
459. Notice captioned "WE ARE INNOCENT," announcing Public Meeting on 11/6.  
460. Mimeographed letter from the Baptist Ministers, dated Dec. 2, 1952.  
461. [REDACTED]  
462. [REDACTED] b7D  
463. [REDACTED] Washington Rosenberg Committee Dated Dec. 27, 1952.  
464. Leaflet captioned "NOW IN ITS 168TH HOUR..." b7D  
465. Mimeographed letter from Washington Headquarters of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, (to all Clemency Delegations.)  
466. Leaflet containing statements of notables who have spoken up for the Rosenbergs.  
467. Two copies of a mimeographed letter from the Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, signed John B. Stone, dated 1/28/53.  
468. Two mimeographed copies of a document from the Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, dated 1/28/53, captioned "CLEMENCY NEWSLETTER".  
NOTE: [REDACTED] Submitted  
by SA HARRINGTON on 6-9-53.

Field File #:

100-107111-1874

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 16 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

## BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bulky:

NEW YORK

Field Division

6-17-53

Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN  
THE ROSENBERG CASE  
NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-107111

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Evidence and information  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Retain permanentlyDescription of Property or Exhibit and See below  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

469. Mimeographed letter, dated Dec. 30, 1952, carried the salutation "DEAR SIR AND BROTHER", signed by Abe Weisburd, Secretary. Rec'd 1-26-53 from Springfield (see serial [redacted]) Submitted by SA HARRINGTON on 6-9-53.

470. Throwaway entitled "HIS HOLINESS, THE POPE SAYS: 'SPARE THE ROSENBERGS'". Rec'd [redacted] from [redacted] (see serial [redacted]) Submitted by SA HARRINGTON on 6-9-53. b7D

471. Issue of News of Peace, vol. 2, no. 1, dated Jan 1953. Rec'd Feb. 9, 1953 from [redacted] (see serial [redacted]) Submitted by SA HARRINGTON on June 9, 1953. b7D

472. Two throwaways entitled "HIS HOLINESS, THE POPE SAYS: 'SPARE THE ROSENBERGS'".

473. Two throwaways entitled "FOUR GOOD REASONS" reprint from The Afro American.

474. Letter (mimeographed) dated Jan. 23, 1953 to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, signed W. C. H. [redacted]

NOTE:

Submitted by SA HARRINGTON on 6-9-53.

475. Throwaway entitled "THE ELECTRIC CHAIR CAN'T KILL THE DOUBTS IN THE ROSENBERG CASE." Rec'd [redacted] from [redacted] Submitted by SA HARRINGTON on 6-9-53. b7D

476. Pamphlet entitled "MERCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS". b7D

477. Throwaway entitled "WILL THE ROSENBERGS DIE IN FIVE WEEKS?"

478. Throwaway entitled "A STATEMENT ON THE ROSENBERG CASE BY A DISTINGUISHED LEADER OF ORTHODOX JEWRY, RABBI DR. MEYER SPARKER."

479. Pamphlet entitled "THE LETTERS OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG".

480. A Fact Sheet on Anti Semitism in the Case, put out by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

481. Newspaper type pamphlet entitled "ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE". 100-107111-1895

482. Post card addressed to President H. S. Truman.

NOTE:

Submitted by SA HARRINGTON on 6-9-53.

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
ED.....	FILED.....
JUN 17 1953	
100-107111-1895	

b7D

X- Destroyed

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NEW YORK Field Division  
6-18-53 Date

Title and Character of Case:  
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE  
NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-107111

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Evidence and information  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Retain permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and See below  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

ALL THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITS ARE PHOTOSTATIC COPIES:

483. One page mimeographed sheet captioned "ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE," 1455 Rowan Avenue, St. Louis 12, Mo. (Three copies.)

484. Two page mimeographed sheet captioned "FACT SHEET ON ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE CASE: NEWSPAPER COMMENT". (Six copies.)

485. [REDACTED] b7D

486. [REDACTED] b7D

487. One page mimeographed sheet on which the following appears "DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY-HEAR THE FACTS OF THIS SUPREMELY IMPORTANT CASE." (Three copies.)

488. Two page, mimeographed leaflet captioned New Haven Civil Liberties Council (affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union), Nathan H. Weiss, Secretary, dated 11-23-52. (Three copies.)

489. A one page, mimeographed sheet captioned "THE ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE". (Three copies.)

490. [REDACTED]

491. [REDACTED] b7D

492. One page, mimeographed sheet captioned "A CALL TO A NATIONAL CLEMENCY AND PRAYER GATHERING FOR MERCY FOR ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERGS AND MORTON SOBELL on January 4th and 5th, 1953 at [REDACTED]"

NOTE:

Subm. by SA HARRINGTON on 6-9-53 b7D

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILE.....
JUN 18 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NEW YORK Field Division  
6-18-53 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE  
NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-107111

Date Property Acquired: See below

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Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Retain permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and See below  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

ALL THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITS ARE PHOTOSTATIC COPIES:

493. [REDACTED] an advertisement  
which appeared in the Chicago Daily News entitled "YOU CAN SAVE THEM FROM DEATH  
IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR". (Three copies of each.) b7D
494. [REDACTED] b7D
495. One page mimeographed sheet dated 11-19-52 addressed "DEAR ST. LOUIS" and signed  
Mrs. Mary E. Ferguson-Dol Derman. (Three copies.)
496. [REDACTED]
497. A printed card entitled "WE ARE INNOCENT-ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG". (Three b7D  
copies.)
498. A two page printed pamphlet entitled "SHOULD THESE TWO PEOPLE DIE?". (Three  
copies.)
499. One page mimeographed sheet captioned "THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY" and dated Oct. 15,  
1952. (Three copies.)
500. December 8, 1952 issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Part II, page 2-B. (Three  
copies.)
501. Volume I, no. 11, issue of "THE APPEAL". (Three copies.)
502. January 5, 1953, issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 1A section-reverse side of  
page 10-A. (Three copies.)
503. January 9, 1953 issue of the Globe-Democrat, page 7-A. (Three copies.)
504. [REDACTED] (see serial 100-107111-11377)

Submitted by SA HARRINGTON on 6-9-53.

Field File #:

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 18 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Office:

NEW YORK

Field Division

6-18-53

Date

Title and Character of Case:  
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-107111

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence and information  
Retain permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

See below

*referred*

502. [REDACTED]

505. [REDACTED]

506. [REDACTED]

NOTE: [REDACTED]

Submitted by [REDACTED]

SA HARRINGTON on 6-9-53.

Throwaway entitled "THE ROSENBERG CASE".

Pamphlet entitled "THE ROSENBERG CASE".

Post card addressed to President Harry S. Truman, The White House, Washington, D.C.

NOTE:

Submitted by SA HARRINGTON on 6-9-53.

510. Pamphlet issued by NCJ, concerning Rosenberg trial. Rec'd 6/11/53 from 670

6/19/53.

b7d.

Field File #.

100-107111-1378

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 18 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	



BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Profile:

NEW YORK

Field Division

6/24/53

Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG  
CASE  
NEW YORK VILE NO. 100-107111-

Date Property Acquired:

See below

Source From Which Property Acquired:

See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence and information  
Retain permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

See below

b7d

511. [REDACTED]
512. Eight photostats of letter to Supreme Court rec'd from WFO 6/15/53  
subm. by SA Harrington 6/18/53 See serial [REDACTED] b7d
513. Recordak film of correspondence received at Supreme Court, Wash. D.C.  
on behalf of Rosenbergs rec'd from WFO 6/15/53 subm. by SA Harrington 6/18/53  
See serial [REDACTED] b7d
514. Pamphlet entitled "War Evidence in the Rosenberg Case" rec'd from [REDACTED]  
subm. by SA A.M.C. Donnell 6/22/53  
See serial [REDACTED]
515. Two throwaways issued by NCSJ rec'd from unknown source 6/18/53 subm. by  
SA J. Dooley 6/22/53

b7d

Field File #:

100-107111-1-12-79

JUN 24 1953

4  
18  
22

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

IB 411-515

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
411	letter		b7D	
412-421	press releases	✓		
422-425	Destroyed			
426-439	press releases (437-letter)	✓		
440	letter	✓		
441	flyer	✓		
442	news ad			too large
443	flyer	✓		
444	flyer	✓		
445	pamphlet			Too Bulky
446	flyer	✓		
447	exempt		b7D	
448-452	Destroyed			
453	flyer			too large
454	letter	✓		
455	petition	✓		
456	Document - Civil Liberties	✓		
457	flyer	✓		
458	flyer	✓		
459	flyer	✓		
460	letter	✓		
461	exempt		b7D	
462	letter	✓		
463	exempt		b7D	
464	flyer	✓		



JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

(2)

FB 411-515

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
465	letter	✓		
466	leaflet	✓		
467	letter	✓		
468	Newsletter	✓		
469-470	destroyed			
471	flyer	✓		
472-474	Destroyed			
475	flyer	✓		
476-482	Destroyed			
483	flyer	✓		
484	Newsletter	✓		
485	Exempt		b7D	
486	Exempt		b7D	
487	flyer	✓		
488	leaflet	✓		
489	flyer	✓		
490	Exempt		b7D	
491	Exempt		b7D	
492	flyer	✓		
493	Exempt document as	✓	b7D	
494	Exempt		b7D	
495	letter	✓		
496	Exempt		b7D	
497	card	✓		
498	pamphlet	✓		
499	flyer	✓		

## NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

3

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
500	news article			too large
501	news article	✓		
502	news article			too large
503	news article			too large
504-506	referred	-		
507-509	Destroyed			
510	the Rosenbergs, Morton Sobell & American people pamphlet + flyer	flyer release		pamphlet too lengthy
511	envelope + flyer	flyer release	envelope b7D	
512	letters	✓		
513	microfilm			Not practical to copy
514	Verbatim Record of pamphlet - Rosenberg trial			too lengthy
515	2 flyers	✓		

# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

## ROSENBERG RALLY POSTPONEMENT LOSES VITAL WEEK IN CLEMENCY FIGHT

### SPONSORS (Partial List)

Nelson Algren  
Emily Alman  
Dr. Herbert Aptheker  
Ivan Van Auw  
Dr. Edward K. Barsky  
Prof. E. Berry Burgum  
Alice Hill Byrne  
John F. Clews  
Rev. I. C. Collins  
Rabbi Abraham Cronbach  
Prof. Ephraim Cross  
Marjorie DiSilva  
Dr. Katherine Dodd  
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois  
Gertrude Evans  
Waldo Frank  
Joseph Friedman  
John Gojack  
B. Z. Goldberg  
Shirley Graham  
Nahum Gressberg  
Louise Harding Morr  
Rev. Spencer Kennard  
Hon. Robert Morris Lovett  
Dr. Bernard Laska  
Dr. John Marsalka  
John T. McManus  
Mrs. Bessie Mitchell  
Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac  
William A. Reuben  
Dr. John L. Simon  
Leon Straus  
Lois Timmins  
Elizabeth Todd  
Dr. Leonard Tishnet  
Dr. Gene Welfish

NEW YORK, April 27--The New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs declared today that the postponement of the Randall's Island clemency rally to next Sunday, May 3rd, resulted in the loss of vital time in the fight to save the Rosenbergs and urged a maximum turn-out Sunday to make up for the delay.

The rally, which was to have been held this past Sunday, was postponed because of the weather. Although the day turned out to be clear, it was raining in the morning when the committee had to make the decision and the U.S. weather bureau predicted showers for the afternoon.

The committee extended an apology to the many people who went to Randall's Island not knowing of the postponement and to the thousands who could not get telephone calls through to the committee because of the busy lines.

"Thousands of telephone calls were made to the committee asking whether the rally would be held," the committee said. "The tremendous interest was a clear indication that an overflow crowd is possible on May 3."

The committee said that the U.S. Supreme Court, which had been expected to hand down a decision on the Rosenbergs' appeal today (Monday) but did not do so, might rule on Monday, May 4, the day after the Randall's Island meeting.

Tickets bought for the rally on the April 26 date will be honored this Sunday. The rally will begin at 2 p.m. Tickets can be obtained from the New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, 1050 Sixth Ave., N. Y. 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585.

# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

## SPONSORS (Partial List)

Nelson Algren  
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Ivan Von Auw  
Dr. Edward K. Barsky  
Prof. E. Berry Burgum  
Alice Hill Byrne  
John F. Clewe  
Rev. I. C. Collins  
Rabbi Abraham Cronbach  
Prof. Ephraim Cross  
Marjorie DiSilva  
Dr. Katherine Dodd  
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois  
Gertrude Evans  
Waldo Frank  
Joseph Friedman  
John Gojack  
B. Z. Goldberg  
Shirley Graham  
Nahum Greenberg  
Louise Harding Horr  
Rev. Spencer Kennard  
Hon. Robert Morris Lovett  
Dr. Bernard Lubka  
Dr. John Marsalka  
John T. McManus  
Mrs. Bessie Mitchell  
Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac  
William A. Reuben  
Dr. John L. Simon  
Leon Straus  
Lois Timmins  
Elizabeth Todd  
Dr. Leonard Tushnet  
Dr. Gene Weltfish

## FRENCH STAR GERARD PHILIPPE

## HOPES CLEMENCY RALLY WILL

## HELP SAVE ROSENBERGS

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW YORK, April 23 — Gerard Philippe, France's leading male movie star, has sent a message from Mexico, where he is working on a film, expressing his hope that the Rosenberg Clemency Rally being held at Randall's Island Stadium on Sunday (April 26) will "help save the lives of the Rosenbergs".

Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, announced that he had received the following message from Philippe:

"I would very much want to be among you at the Rosenberg Clemency Rally Sunday. Unfortunately, the film I am working on here is behind schedule and the shooting started on April 22. It would be impossible for me to leave Mexico and be back on time without seriously disrupting the work.

"I hope with all my heart that your action will be effective. If you think that it can render any service to the Rosenbergs, please do not hesitate to say how much I approve of your action and how much I regret that I cannot be present at this event. I hope that your manifestation will help to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

"My wife joins me in these wishes".

#####

# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

## EURPOE WATCHING

## RANDALL'S ISLAND

## CLEMENCY MEETING

### SPONSORS (Partial List)

Nelson Algren  
Emily Alman  
Dr. Herbert Aptheker  
Ivan Von Auw  
Dr. Edward K. Barsky  
Prof. E. Berry Burgum  
Alice Hill Byrne  
John F. Clewe  
Rev. I. C. Collins  
Rabbi Abraham Cronbach  
Prof. Ephraim Cross  
Marjorie DiSilva  
Dr. Katherine Dodd  
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois  
Gertrude Evans  
Waldo Frank  
Joseph Friedman  
John Gojact  
B. Z. Goldberg  
Shirley Graham  
Nahum Greenberg  
Louise Harding Horr  
Rev. Spencer Kennard  
Hon. Robert Morris Lovett  
Dr. Bernard Lubka  
Dr. John Marsalka  
John T. McManus  
Mrs. Bessie Mitchell  
Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac  
William A. Reuben  
Dr. John L. Simon  
Leon Straus  
Lois Timmins  
Elizabeth Todd  
Dr. Leonard Tushnet  
Dr. Gene Weltfish

### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW YORK, April 23 "People throughout Eurpoe will have their eyes on the Randall's Island clemency meeting for the Rosenbergs", declared Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, who this week returned from a trip to England, France and Italy.

"In every country I visited", Brainin said, "people in all walks of life understood that this was the largest public gathering expressing the American people's desire for clemency. A successful Randall's Island meeting will encourage people throughout the United States and throughout the world to increase their activity in behalf of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Brainin is scheduled to disclose sensational new developments in the Rosenberg case to the gathering, expected to number 25,000 at the meeting, which will be held at 2 P.M. on Sunday (April 26th).

The meeting will also hear Professor Stephen Love, of Chicago, Illinois, outstanding legal authority.

The new statement of the Vatican on the Rosenberg case will be heard, and there will be a message from Waldo Frank, distinguished author.

Reports on the activities of people throughout the country in the movement for clemency will be made by Mrs. Jo Granat, chairman of the Chicago Rosenberg Committee and David Brown, leader of the Los Angeles Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Chartered busses will bring entire families from all five boroughs of New York, as well as from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other areas near New York City.

(x)

Among the members of the cast dramatizing "The Rosenberg Story" at the rally will be persons who themselves took part in the nation-wide clemency appeal.

Many participated in the vigil at the White House, first when Harry S. Truman was President and then after President Eisenhower took office. Many others distributed leaflets, walked on picket lines, collected signatures on clemency petitions, and were among the millions of Americans and people throughout the world who wrote and wired the President to commute the death sentence.

# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

PRESS RELEASE  
FOR RELEASE ON:

→ WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

DR. UREY TO SEND

NEW ROSENBERG STATEMENT

TO RANDALL'S ISLAND RALLY

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

## SPONSORS (Partial List)

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NEW YORK, N.Y., APRIL 22 -- A new statement on the Rosenberg Case will be sent by Dr. Harold Urey, Nobel Prize winner and nuclear scientist, to the Rosenberg Clemency Rally at Randall's Island Stadium on Sunday afternoon, 2:00 p.m., April 26th.

Dr. Urey's statement will be read to an expected gathering of 25,000 persons. Last January Dr. Urey urged clemency for the Rosenbergs in a letter to the New York TIMES citing doubts in the case. His position was agreed to by Prof. Albert Einstein, who also asked for clemency.

Sensational new developments in the case will be discussed by Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, who has just returned from a two-week trip to Europe, where he conferred with political and religious personages of all parties and faiths.

The gathering will also be addressed by Professor Stephen Love of Chicago, Ill., an outstanding legal authority. The world-wide clemency appeal will be portrayed in "The Rosenberg Story", a dramatic presentation.

The rally is being sponsored by the N.Y. Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs,

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# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

PRESS RELEASE  
FOR RELEASE ON:  
TUESDAY AMs, APRIL 21ST

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman  
DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES  
IN ROSENBERG CASE  
TO BE MADE PUBLIC SUNDAY

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

NEW YORK, N.Y., APRIL 21 -- Joseph Brainin, chairman

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of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the  
Rosenberg Case, who has just returned from a two-week  
trip to Europe where he conferred with leading political  
and religious personages of all political parties and  
faiths, will disclose sensational new developments in  
the Rosenberg case at the clemency rally to be held at  
Randall's Island Stadium on Sunday afternoon, 2:00 P.M.,  
April 26th.

Brainin, who will address an expected gathering of  
25,000 persons, visited England, France and Italy. He  
discussed the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg with  
members of parliaments, top legal authorities of Europe,  
and high church dignitaries.

He also received reports on activity in behalf of  
the Rosenbergs from leaders of Rosenberg Committees in  
the three countries.

Also speaking will be Prof. Stephen Love of Chicago,  
Ill., noted legal authority, who addressed a \$25-a-plate  
Rosenberg Clemency Dinner in New York City last month.

"The Rosenberg Story", a dramatization of the  
development of the Rosenberg case and the world-wide  
demands for clemency, will be presented.

#####



# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

PRESS RELEASE  
FOR RELEASE ON:  
MONDAY, APRIL 20th

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

20,000 PETITION SUPREME COURT

FOR NEW ROSENBERG TRIAL

TO PREVENT DEATH ON "TECHNICALITY"

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

BRyant 9-9694

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Dr. Gene Weltfish

NEW YORK, N.Y., APRIL 20th -- More than 20,000

Americans have petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court to order  
a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the  
Rosenberg Case announced today that a brief, accompanied  
by amicus briefs bearing more than 20,000 signatures  
gathered during the last three weeks, has been submitted  
to the High Court.

The Committee expects two to three times this number  
of signatures, but it was felt necessary to submit those  
already on hand so they would be called to the immediate  
attention of the Supreme Court, which is now considering  
the Rosenberg case.

The government, in its reply to the Rosenberg appeal  
to the High Court, had claimed it was "too late" to grant  
the Rosenbergs a new trial.

"In support of this petition", the amicus brief  
argued, "we present the uncertainty and doubt which would  
afflict millions and would persist for the years to come

if Ethel and Julius Rosenberg should go to their deaths on the basis of  
a legal technicality, when the Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit  
has expressed the opinion that had defendant's counsel moved for a  
mistrial during the course of the trial it should or might have been  
granted."

The brief was submitted by Royal W. France, attorney. Signing in behalf of the 20,000 petitioners were Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case; Emily Alman, executive secretary of the New York Clemency Committee; and Dr. Leonard Tushnet of New Jersey.

The accompanying amicus briefs, signed by persons petitioning as friends of the court because they believe an important principle is at stake, declared:

"We believe that the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage which resulted in death sentences for the Rosenbergs and a 30 year sentence for their co-defendant, lacked guarantees of fairness which all Americans have a right to expect under the Constitution.

"The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has called the Prosecutor's conduct "reprehensible." Justice Jerome N. Frank stated, there are substantial questions of law. I would certainly not want to preclude their appeal to the Supreme Court. I would not want that to be on my conscience.

"The F.B.I. admitted on December 2, 1952, that an important witness committed perjury under oath. Scientists all over the world call into doubt the scientific value of the alleged evidence and its credibility.

"We believe that transient political and social passions have no place in our courts; and to deprive even one American of the right to a fair trial is to injure the rights of all Americans.

"We therefore authorize the inclusion of our names in an Amicus Brief to the Supreme Court of the United States, petitioning that the verdict be set aside, and that new trial be ordered based on Constitutional guarantees of impartiality and fairness in accordance with the best traditions of American justice."

# # # # #

# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

PROF. LOVE TO SPEAK

AT RANDALL'S ISLAND

ROSENBERG RALLY

PRESS RELEASE  
FOR RELEASE ON:  
MONDAY, APRIL 13th

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Dr. Gene Weltfish

NEW YORK, April 13--Professor Stephen Love, noted legal authority of Chicago, Ill., will address an expected audience of 25,000 at a Rosenberg clemency rally to be held at Randall's Island Stadium Sunday afternoon, April 26, the New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs announced today.

This will be Professor Love's second appearance in New York in behalf of the Rosenberg fight in a little more than a month. On March 19, he was acclaimed for his legal analysis of the doubts in the Rosenberg case by 1,100 persons at a \$25.00-a-plate clemency dinner.

Among the points of evidence against the Rosenbergs challenged by Professor Love was the contention of witness David Greenglass that he drew a sketch of the atomic bomb in two hours and gave it to the Rosenbergs.

"Even Einstein couldn't draw the atom bomb in two hours," Love asserted.

The Randall's Island Rally, in addition to featuring other speakers still to be announced, will be highlighted by "The Rosenberg Story," a dramatic presentation with a cast of 500 depicting the worldwide movement for clemency.

Admission is \$1.00. Tickets are available at the New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York, 18.

#14

# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

PRESS RELEASE  
FOR RELEASE  
TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman  
DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

ROSENBERG STREET MEETINGS  
SCHEDULED TO BOOST  
RANDALL'S ISLAND RALLY

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

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Dr. Leonard Tushnet  
Dr. Gene Weltfish

NEW YORK, N.Y., April 14— The first in a series of six street meetings to be held within the next week in the garment, fur, and clothing districts, on the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will take place at noon tomorrow (Wednesday) at 15th Street and Fifth Avenue.

The meetings, sponsored by the New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, have been scheduled in connection with the forthcoming rally to be held at Randall's Island Stadium Sunday afternoon April 26.

Speakers from the committee and from trade unions will discuss the importance of the Randall's Island Rally and speak on the facts in the case that has stirred millions of people throughout the world.

The schedule for the other street meetings, all of which begin at noon, is as follows: Thursday, April 16, at 29th St. and 7th Avenue; Friday April 17, at 38th St. and 7th Avenue; Tuesday, April 21, at 15th St. and 5th Avenue; Wednesday, April 22, at 19th St. and 7th Ave.; and Thursday, April 23, at 38th St. and 7th Avenue.

#####

# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

PRESS RELEASE  
FOR RELEASE ON:  
THURSDAY, APRIL 9TH

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

ARGENTINE COMPOSER

WRITES SONGS

FOR ROSENBERGS

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

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NEW YORK, N.Y., April 9 -- The musical director of the National University of Mendoza in Argentina has composed songs for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are appealing their death sentence, and for their two children, Michael and Robbie, it was learned today by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case.

The composer, Juan Luka Bulegovic, sent copies of the songs to the Rosenbergs accompanied by a letter, which said in part:

"My heart is joined with your hearts that fight for goodness and human lives.

"Music is a universal language that attempts to unite men, signifies friendship and solidarity. It is aesthetic and expresses love. Always it battles against the vices that would convert honor among men.

"The ties that bind us, although we have never met, show that men of all opinions join in justice."

# # # # #

# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

PRESS RELEASE  
FOR RELEASE ON:  
SUNDAY, APRIL 12TH

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

## "ROSENBERG STORY"

### TO STAR CAST OF 500

### AT RANDALL'S ISLAND RALLY

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

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Rev. I. C. Collins  
Rabbi Abraham Cronbach  
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Gertrude Evans  
Waldo Frank  
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John Gojack  
B. Z. Goldberg  
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NEW YORK, N.Y., APRIL 12 -- A cast of 500, including choral groups and professional stage, screen and radio performers will be featured in "The Rosenberg Story", the dramatic spectacle to highlight the world's largest Rosenberg clemency rally at Randall's Island Stadium on Sunday afternoon, April 26.

The presentation, to be in the form of a living newspaper, will dramatize the two-year efforts of people in the United States and throughout the world to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are appealing their death sentence on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Top-flight writers have created an original script portraying through narrative, drama and song, the outstanding moments of the dramatic movement that has thus far succeeded in staying the execution of the East Side couple.

Re-enacted in the living newspaper will be the outstanding trial scenes where the legal battle to reverse the Rosenbergs' conviction were fought out, as well as the clemency and prayer vigils that took place in Washington and all over the world.

The cast will include many who took part in the clemency

vigils.

Page 2.

Another aspect of "The Rosenberg Story" will be the participation of the audience in the portrayal, as well as in helping to build new strength to the Rosenberg campaign. The hour-long spectacle will employ a wide variety of theatrical techniques carried out by leading people in the field.

After the Randall's Island meeting, the script will be made available for production at other large Rosenberg meetings expected to take place in cities throughout the United States and abroad. The New York Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, which is sponsoring the rally, plans to film the drama.

The condemned couple appealed to the High Court after the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York had granted a stay of execution to allow the appeal to be made.

At that time, Circuit Court Justice Jerome N. Frank, declared: "There are substantial questions of law. I would not want to preclude their right to appeal to the Supreme Court. I would not want that on my conscience."

Tickets for the Randall's Island meeting are priced at \$1.00 and can be obtained from the New York Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, 1050 Sixth Avenue, N.Y.C., 18, N.Y. The phone number is BRyant 9-9694/

The meeting is scheduled for 2 P.M. In case of rain, it will be held the following Sunday. Free admission is provided for all under 16, with special facilities available for children. There is also free parking.

# # # #



Hundreds of thousands  
of Americans appeal  
for clemency . . .

# THE ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE!

ALICE ROSENBERG  
New York Daily Mirror

My husband and I were convicted by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

We were sentenced to death for espionage. We were given the chance to live if we would confess to espionage. We refused. We were given the chance to live if we would confess to espionage. We refused.

PATRICIA ROSENBERG  
Washington Post, Washington

Dear Mr. President:

As a great man as much opposed to Communism as I am, I am sure you will sympathize with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. They were innocent victims of a government that has become a tool of the enemy. They were given the chance to live if they would confess to espionage. They refused. They were given the chance to live if they would confess to espionage. They refused.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Send a letter, telegram  
or post card to The  
President, White House,  
Washington, D. C., urging  
him to commute the  
death sentence for Ethel  
and Julius Rosenberg.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

250 SOUTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRESS RELEASE DEC. 2, 1952  
RELEASED TO PUBLIC DEC. 10, 1952

### F.B.I. AGENT ADMITS GOVERNMENT WITNESS IN ROSENBERG CASE COMMITTED PERJURY

F.B.I. agent John A. Harrington admitted in an affidavit submitted today in U.S. District Court by the U.S. Attorney that Ben Schneider a government witness against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had committed perjury in his testimony.

This admission came as a result of a defense charge that the prosecution knowingly permitted their witness to testify falsely, that the first time he saw the Rosenbergs since they allegedly ordered passport photographs from him, was the day he testified in court. (The alleged photographs were never produced in court.)

This charge, by defense counsel, was made in a petition submitted before U.S. District Judge Sylvester Ryan in the course of defense motions to set aside the verdict and order a new trial.

The defense also charged that David Greenglass, key witness against the Rosenbergs had given perjured testimony.

Joe Brainin, Chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said, "This admission of perjury on the part of a witness, was very significant in judging the credibility of the government's witnesses. Especially since the government admitted to this only after the defense offered information that Schneider was secretly brought to court by the F.B.I. the day before he testified, to familiarize himself with the Rosenbergs."



~~100-10711-11427~~

## Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

BRyant 9-9694

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 3, 1952

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AMERICAN CATHOLIC GROUP, EUROPEAN NOTABLES AND BRITISH

WOMEN'S ASSEMBLY FOR CLEMENCY -

MEETINGS BROOKLYN NOVEMBER 13, BRONX NOV. 19 AND ELSEWHERE  
THROUGHOUT COUNTRY.

Stating that the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg "would not serve justice or mercy but only revenge", a group of practising Catholic laymen have called upon President Truman to commute the Rosenberg's death sentence, it was announced today by the National Committee to Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case.

Following the large number of Europeans, among them Pablo Picasso, Alberto Moravia and Carlo Levi, who have appealed for clemency, the United States Embassy in London received a clemency appeal signed jointly by 5 well known British writers. They are Doris Lessing, John Cousins, John Sommerfield, Montagu Slater, and Jack Beeching.

In addition, the influential British National Assembly of Women has sent a clemency delegation to the U.S. Embassy.

The number of major public meetings on the Rosenberg

case continues to grow. On Wednesday, November 5, the

## ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

Page two

Canadian Civil Rights Union will hold a meeting at which B.Z. Goldberg, well known Jewish columnist, will speak. On November 6, Newark will hold its third large Rosenberg meeting, at Wideway Hall, with Yuri Suhl, noted poet and novelist, and Mrs. Emily Alman, an officer of the National Committee to Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case and a neighbor of the Rosenbergs, as speakers. On that same evening a public meeting will be held in Washington D.C., at which William A. Rouben, well known journalist and Joseph Brainin, Chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, will speak.

On November 8 Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, a dean of American Rabbis, and David Alman, Executive Secretary of the NCTSJRC, will speak in Cleveland. On that same evening Boston, Mass., will hold its second public Rosenberg meeting.

On Nov. 13, a clemency rally will be held at the Biltmore Hall, in Brooklyn. Chicago, Illinois will likewise have a big clemency rally that evening.

On Nov. 19, a clemency rally will take place in the Bronx, at the New Terraco Gardens, 2145 Boston Rd, Bronx, at which B.Z. Goldberg, Albert Kahn and others will speak.

Past meetings in the above cities and boroughs have attracted over 5,000 persons, but reports from meetings that have been held since October 13, when the Supreme Court announced that it would not review the case, indicate that well over twice that many persons may be expected.

Text of the statement by the Catholic group and the signers follows:

ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

Page three

STATEMENT BY CATHOLIC WORKER group.

President Harry S. Truman  
White House  
Washington, D.C.

We are a group of Catholic Laymen, associated with the CATHOLIC WORKER movement.

Motivated by a belief in the Sermon on the Mount, we are opposed to capital punishment on the part of our state. Furthermore, we believe that the sentences of death imposed upon the Rosenbergs are vindictive, out of all proportion to other sentences given in the same trial, out of all proportion to any sentences in a peacetime trial in our history.

We therefore ask you to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs. Their execution would not serve justice or mercy but only revenge.

Signed:

Michael Harrington

Robert Ludlow

Martin Corbin

Isidoro Fazio

Charles McCormack

Roger O'Neil

100-107111-115 428

# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

BRyant 9-9694

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
NOVEMBER 6, 1952

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BRITISH M.P., NEW ZEALAND RELIGIOUS LEADER SUPPORT ROSENBERG  
CLEMENCY APPEAL.

STATING THAT THE DEATH SENTENCE METED OUT TO ETHEL AND  
JULIUS ROSENBERG IS INTENDED TO COVER "ALL THE ERRORS OF ALL  
THE STATESMEN OF THE WORLD", SYDNEY SILVERMAN, A LEADING  
MEMBER OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT ASKED THAT THE SENTENCES BE  
SET ASIDE, THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE DISCLOSED TODAY.

FROM NEW ZEALAND, THE VERY REV. C.W. CHANDLER, DEAN OF  
WAIKATE, WRITES "IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT A REPRIEVE WILL BE  
GRANTED TO BOTH THESE PEOPLE, IF NOT ON THE GROUNDS OF  
INNOCENCE IN ALL PARTICULARS, AT LEAST ON THE GROUNDS OF HUMAN  
JUSTICE, ESPECIALLY AS IN THIS INSTANCE, IT CONCERNS TWO  
JEWISH PEOPLE....."

MR. SILVERMAN'S LETTER STATES, IN PART;

"... I HAVE NO HESITATION AT ALL IN SAYING THAT I CONTEMPLATE  
WITH HORROR THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE DEATH SENTENCE COULD  
REALLY BE CARRIED OUT IN SUCH A CASE BY ANY CIVILIZED COUNTRY,  
LEAST OF ALL BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA UPON WHOM HISTORY  
HAS PLACED IN OUR TIME SO HEAVY A RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WISE  
LEADERSHIP OF SO MANY NATIONS IN THE ONWARD MARCH OF CIVILIZATION.  
NO ONE SUGGESTS THAT THE ROSENBERGS PLAYED ANYTHING LIKE SO LARGE  
A PART AS MANY WHO HAVE GOT OFF WITH LIGHTER SENTENCES THAN

ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

PAGE TWO

DEATH. NO ONE SUGGESTS THAT THERE IS ANY PRECEDENT FOR THE FINAL PENALTY ON SUCH A CHARGE IN TIME OF PEACE. NO ONE SUGGESTS THAT THE OFFENCE WAS COMMITTED IN FAVOUR OF AN ENEMY OF THE UNITED STATES. NO ONE SUGGESTS THAT, IF THE SOVIET UNION SEVEN YEARS AFTER THE ALLEGED OFFENCE IS CONSIDERED SUCH AN ENEMY, THE ROSENBERGS BEAR ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THAT FACT OR DID OR COULD HAVE FORESEEN IT SEVEN YEARS AGO. TO EXACT THE EXTREME PENALTY FROM THESE TWO UNFORTUNATES IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES IS TO MAKE THE ROSENBERGS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THE ERRORS OF ALL THE STATESMEN OF THE WORLD WHICH SINCE THE END OF THE WAR HAVE SO TRAGICALLY LOST THE PEACE FOR WHICH WE ALL HOPED."

THE DEAN OF WAIKATES' letter states, in part:

"...IN THE FIRST PLACE I AM OF THE OPINION THAT THE EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THESE TWO PERSONS WERE CONDEMNED, IS OF A VERY SLENDER CHARACTER. FURTHER, MUCH MORE LENIENT VERDICTS HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO PEOPLE WHO, ON THEIR OWN CONFESSION, WERE GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE. I THINK OF RUCHS, GREENGLASS AND GOLD, WHO ONLY RECEIVED GAOL SENTENCES....IT WOULD BE CRUEL, INHUMAN AND BARBARIC IN THE EXTREME AND WOULD RAISE A STORM OF PROTEST THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IF, ONE OF THE CHIEF PARTNERS IN THE WORLD'S DEMOCRATIC STATES, COUNTENANCED THE INFLECTION OF A DEATH PENALTY, WHERE EVEN A MODICUM OF DOUBT EXISTED AS TO THE GUILT OF THE PERSONS CONCERNED...IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT A REPRIEVE WILL BE GRANTED TO BOTH THESE PEOPLE, IF NOT ON THE GROUNDS OF INNOCENCE IN ALL PARTICULARS, AT LEAST ON THE GROUNDS OF HUMAN JUSTICE, ESPECIALLY AS IN THIS INSTANCE, IT CONCERNS TWO JEWISH PEOPLE..."

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# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

PRESS RELEASE  
for immediate release  
December 5, 1952

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"Let the Rosenbergs live!" That's what the entire body of workers at the Fertilizer and Chemical Works in Haifa, Israel, petitioned to President Truman today, announced the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The Committee also released statements received today from the Duke of Bedford, Woburn, Bucks, England and from the Jewish Western Bulletin, official organ of the Jewish Community Council of Vancouver, Canada.

Excerpts from the petition and the statements follow:

Naharya, Israel: "We, the undersigned wish to protest against the death sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Serious doubt of their guilt exists and their punishment is entirely out of proportion to that given confessed spies and even those who actually supported Germany and Japan during the war. ... Let the Rosenbergs live."

Duke of Bedford: "Capital punishment for political offences is unworthy of a truly civilized government and suggests its inability to protect itself adequately from hostile or objectionable political influences, either by sound administration at home, or by a just, imaginative and enlightened policy in its dealings with foreign nations."

Jewish Western Bulletin: (12-6-52 editorial) "We do feel, however, that the request for clemency directed to President Truman that he should commute the death sentence imposed on these people is fully justified."

# # # #

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
in the ROSENBERG CASE

1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

For Immediate Release

December 9, 1952

BAPTIST MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OF WASHINGTON, D.C.  
URGES CLEMENCY FOR ROSENBERGS

The Baptist Ministers' Conference of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity has urged President Truman to grant executive clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who are scheduled to be executed at Sing Sing during the week of January 12.

In a letter to the President signed by Rev. Edward Thomas, president, and Rev. E.C. Smith, chairman of the Civic Committee, the organization of Negro ministers said:

"The Baptist Ministers' Conference of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity most humbly petition you to temper justice with mercy in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"Since no one has ever paid with life for the crime of which they stand guilty, it is our prayer that these two be spared the supreme penalty."

\* \* \* \* \*

National Committee to Secure Justice in the  
Rosenberg Case  
1050 Sixth Avenue New York 18, N.Y.

Br. 8-9694

PRESS RELEASE

December 11, 1952

The Board of the National Guard Armory in Washington has rescinded approval granted to our Committee for an interfaith prayer meeting on January 4th by the Armory manager Arthur J. Bergman.

This cancellation of a duly executed contract climaxes a whole series of actions intended to intimidate and possibly silence any public manifestation for clemency.

The Washington action on the part of the Armory officials is more than an infringement of civil liberty. It represents a nullification of constitutional rights of freedom of assembly by an official government agency and thus places the stamp of approval by a government agency on this campaign of renewed hysteria.

The Washington incident highlights recent efforts to revive hysterical and prejudicial atmosphere which made a fair trial of the Rosenbergs and Sobell impossible. These efforts were renewed and intensified since it became known that the Rosenberg defense was taking steps to secure a new hearing before the District Court for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

Now that the appeal for Meroy is assuming nationwide proportions and numerous civic and religious groups and individuals, irrespective of political and denominational affiliations, are asking President Truman to exercise executive clemency, these attempts to stop public expression for clemency are being stepped up.



NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
1050 SIXTH AVENUE NEW YORK 18, NEW YORK  
Bryant 9-9694

PRESS RELEASE

December 12, 1952

Famous French and Italian literary figures, among them Jean-Paul Sartre and Jean Cocteau, have joined with municipal officials, educators and labor leaders of both countries in appealing for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Three winners of Italy's highest literary award, the Premio Viareggio, are among those addressing appeals to President Truman and American officials abroad. The prize winners are Carlo Bernari, Marcello Venturoli and Renata Vigano. Messages have been sent also by Luciano Emmer, film director just returned from the U.S.; Pietro Calamandrei, noted lawyer, parliamentary deputy and editor of the monthly Il Ponte; Prof. Luigi Russo, noted critic, friend and pupil of Croce, and editor of the important cultural paper Belfagor; and Corrado Cagli, painter, who lived in this country for many years and served in the U.S. Army.

Among the noted French citizens who have associated themselves with the clemency appeal are such writers, artists and film leaders as Francois Boyer, Jean Eifel, Berge Lana, Andre Lurcat, Renee Michel, Francoise Rosay, Louis Martin-Chauffier, Yves Montand, Gerard Philippe, Amand Salacrou, Roger Stephane, Simone Signoret and Jeanette Vercoors.

The Municipal Council of the Seine, 24 professors of Paulbert University, the Municipal Council of Uzerche and the Mayor of Vallauris, in the name of his Municipal Council, also have sent appeals.

The Municipal Council of Tremblay-les-Gonnesse (Seine-et-Oise) issued this statement:

"We Frenchmen who have lived through a war in which crimes were committed on our own soil, we who have known the fields of death, we who think of the orphans of the last war, we think of the Rosenbergs and we think of two orphans. Our people cry to you: Justice; save the Rosenbergs."

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

PRESS RELEASE

1050 Sixth Avenue  
New York 18, N.Y.

FOR RELEASE  
DECEMBER 19, 1952

COMMITTEE PROPOSES "TIME TABLE FOR LIFE" SERIES OF ACTIONS TO WIN CLEMENCY FOR ROSENBERGS. DRAMATIC RECORDING CALLED "MASTERPIECE" BY AUDIENCES.

Hailing the emergence of a new, nationwide clemency movement centering in the churches, synagogues, trade unions and professional and other groups as the best hope for obtaining clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case today proposed a series of actions which would add new millions of persons to the million who have already joined the clemency appeal.

The Committee proposed:

- 1) That all groups active on behalf of clemency plan every action, whether it be a public meeting, newspaper advertisement, delegation or other action in such a way as to gain the approval and cooperation of the largest and most representative body of persons.
- 2) That every effort be made to secure the participation of religious, labor and professional groups, whether or not they have already spoken up for clemency, in the National Clemency Gathering on January 4 and 5 at Washington, D.C. (Railroad tickets now available for New York participants at \$12 round trip.)
- 3) That every city and town send participants to the Clemency Vigil (a 24 hour vigil at the White House, beginning on the evening of December 27 and continuing every day). Further information may be obtained by communicating with the Washington Rosenberg Committee, 1867 Kalorama Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. Tel: CO 5-0302.
- 4) That letters and delegations go to every Senator and Congressman on the weekends that they are home, that delegations go to see Mayors and other city officials, and that Governors likewise be visited. All should be asked to speak up for clemency, privately or publicly.
- 5) Every clergyman, regardless of faith, should be asked to give a sermon urging his congregation to write to Pres. Truman to grant Executive Clemency.
- 6) Every person of some prominence, whether lawyer, doctor, humane leader, or other, regardless of his or her position on any other issue of our time, should be written to and visited, and urged to speak up for clemency.
- 7) Every city and every community, where a clemency committee or group exists, should make every effort to obtain advertising space in the city and community newspapers, urging readers to appeal to the President for clemency.
- 8) Door-to-door, street-by-street visits, distribution of printed material, and solicitation of letters and wires to the President. Also community-wide mailings, cutting across all voters lists.

MORE

2-2-2

9) Immediate response to the Committee's urgent appeal for \$50,000 to finance the last few weeks' activity, ads, last-minute investigative work, mailings, radio programs and other actions.

The Committee proposals came out of an emergency meeting held on December 17 to consider eleventh hour steps in the clemency campaign.

The Committee stressed the fact that the question of the innocence or guilt of the Rosenbergs had been subordinated by many hundreds of thousands of Americans to the question of clemency. This, the Committee said, has proved that while many are divided on the innocence-or-guilt question, most persons recognize the inhumanity and unfairness of the death sentence.

The Committee also announced that it was distributing a dramatic recording on the case, written and produced by the San Francisco Committee, which audiences throughout the country unanimously called a masterpiece of radio drama. The recording is available on a long playing record (28 minutes playing time) and can be secured at the Committee's office. The price of the record is \$4.00. It is suitable for small house gatherings, public meetings and radio broadcasts.

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LABOR COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS  
1050 Sixth Avenue N.Y.C. Bryant 9 9683

PRESS RELEASE

for immediate release  
December 19, 1952

The Labor Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs announced today that it had been informed that six hundred shop chairmen, representing the entire membership of the locals affiliated to the Furriers Joint Council of New York unanimously adopted a resolution urging President Truman to extend executive clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

This action followed the action taken a few days before by the Executive of the Joint Council which passed the following resolution:

The death sentence given to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on the charge of transmitting military secrets to another country is the first sentence on such a charge in the peace-time history of the United States. Sentences to the others in similar cases have been much less severe.

The Rosenbergs are the parents of two small children and in the past have had a blameless and unquestionable record.

Religious and labor leaders, professional men and women and public figures of all shades of opinion, both in this country and abroad, as well as many sections of the press have asked the President to commute the Rosenberg death sentence.

Therefore, the Furriers Joint Council of New York consisting of 15,000 members in affiliated locals respectively urges the President to use his executive powers to grant clemency through commuting the death sentence in this case.

The Labor Committee also announced that it had received a copy of a letter asking for clemency from Clinton E. Jencks, International Representative of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, which said in part:

I have studied carefully several documents on the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, sentenced to death for having allegedly conspired to commit espionage.

My study of the records has convinced me and many of my friends, that these persons are being victimized for their political and social views.

It appears certain that there is very grave doubt as to their guilt.

It is a fact that never before in our history has a Civil Court imposed a death sentence for espionage, either in peace or wartime.

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# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

PRESS RELEASE

for release Dec. 18, 1952

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

## APPEAL TO PUBLIC FOR \$50,000 FOR ROSENBERG CLEMENCY EFFORT.

An emergency appeal to the American people for \$50,000 "to continue the legal and investigative work as well as the public campaign to win clemency for the Rosenbergs" was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs.

The committee reported that the response to its fourteen-month campaign has been "unprecedented in American history for its size, its geographic and political scope." But, the committee said, "in the last few weeks, tremendous sums have been expended in research, legal work and in reaching millions of Americans who have been given only one version of this case."

It called on all "who have rendered financial support, as well as those tens of thousands who have been moved to act for clemency in the last few weeks, to wire and mail as substantial a contribution as possible" to its national headquarters at 1050 Avenue of the Americas, New York.

In addition to investigative and research work, the committee listed the following as "must" projects in the next three weeks.

1 - Legal and last minute investigative efforts. (Recently, proof of perjury by a government witness was attested to by an FBI affidavit.)

2 - The printing of two and a half million pieces of literature urging letters to Pres. Truman for Executive Clemency.

3 - A day and night Clemency Vigil in Washington beginning on December 27th.

4 - A National Clemency Gathering and Prayer in Washington on Jan. 4th and 5th which will bring thousands of Americans from all over the country to the nation's capital.

5 - Radio, TV and newspaper advertising, wherever it can be purchased, both in the country's metropolitan centers as well as in grass roots areas.

6 - Continuing aid to the families of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

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Dr. Gene Wettfish

310 Windsor Place  
Brooklyn, 18, N.Y.  
December 12, 1952

Editor  
Community Review  
1110 West 3rd St.  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:

May I, through your correspondence columns be permitted to issue a challenge to its readers? Especially would I issue this challenge to psychiatrists, psychologists, physicians, lawyers, scientists, educators and clergymen -- who have acquired insight into problems of human behaviour and skill in assessing the truth or falsity of written or spoken words.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will die in the electric chair during the week of January 12th if current legal moves prove fruitless or unless President Truman grants executive clemency and remands them to a prison term.

This couple have exchanged several hundred letters in the past year and a half. I have read more than one hundred of them in their original form. Over one weekend I typed 29 of them. It was a heartbreaking task. The only thing which lent me the fortitude to undertake it was my conviction that, making this correspondence available to Americans of penetration and decency would serve the ends of justice.

This is my challenge: For examination and appraisal I can make available to you as many of these letters as you may wish to read. For the benefit of those who cannot be in New York I suggest that without delay you send for Richard O. Boyer's new pamphlet, in chapter 2 of which is printed a number of these letters. Send 25¢ to Civil Rights Congress, 23 West 26th St. N.Y.C.

In order to expedite matters and for your convenience you will find attached some excerpts from letters appearing in this pamphlet. The pamphlet I feel sure will be of absorbing interest to you -- but I trust the excerpts will suffice to maintain my conviction that it would be psychologically impossible for their writers to be guilty of treason.

This correspondence mirrors the tender understanding, mutual respect and friendship which only two people of high quality can bring to marriage; they manifest a deep concern for the spiritual as well as the material welfare of their two young sons. Notwithstanding their own dire plight, these letters reveal not merely a passionate hope for vindication and freedom for the sake of themselves, their family and loyal friends, but a desire once again to take their place as a free and exonerated man and woman -- free to lead useful and productive lives of service to society and their fellow-men.

Almost every letter reiterates abiding faith in the decency of fellow-Americans and a conviction that protests must surely reach the President in such earnestness and volume that he will exercise his awesome power to grant executive clemency. New substance is lent to their hopes by a mounting flood of protests from the intelligentsia all over the world against this unprecedentedly Draconian sentence -- twenty two members of the Rabbinate in Jerusalem recently made a joint appeal for clemency to the President.



There is a further factor which I believe to be of great importance. The Rosenbergs present an unusual situation. They are not two friends, two acquaintances or two erstwhile strangers united for a common purpose -- they are husband and wife!

It would be incredible that, simultaneously, they conceived and broached to each other the plot of which they are accused. One of them must have taken the initiative and become the ringleader.

During thousands of lonely hours of reflection on their plight, even were they childless and preoccupied only with themselves, it would be incredible if, sooner or later, the one who was not the ringleader should not feel bitterness towards the prime mover responsible for the situation -- a bitterness compounded by the involvement of two innocent children.

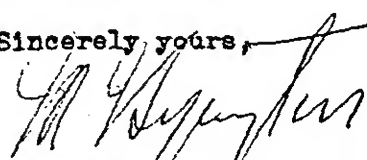
But in the course of this voluminous correspondence nothing has breached the love and trust they feel and express for each other. There is not the most subtle hint that any shadow has clouded their relationship or that one of them has been tormented by the thought that were it not for the other, neither would be in such a plight. Had such been the case, inevitably the one who had not initiated the alleged conspiracy would have an overwhelming impulse, as a parent, to "finger" the other, in the hope that this might elicit clemency for one of them, leaving one parent alive, albeit in prison. Were they the kind of people who could be guilty, one of them would have descended to the level of a cornered rat and turned informer, ransacking an informer's cloacal memory and imagination for the names of others who (truly or falsely) had partnered them, hoping that a grateful government might grant clemency or freedom, as a quid pro quo -- "sauve qui peut" being one of the revolting attributes of informers!

For the honor and reputation of American justice I am convinced that those who acquaint themselves with these letters will appeal, by letter or telegram, to the President for clemency, so that when the passage of time establishes the innocence of the Rosenbergs it will not be a Pyrrhic victory for two dead fellow-countrymen and everlasting source of bitterness to two children who, later, will realize what a monstrous miscarriage of justice has occurred.

If we permit this tragedy to happen and the letters are subsequently published, as they surely will be, those who then read them and are convinced -- too late -- by them, will fall heir to bitter regret that while there was yet time, they "passed by on the other side."

While the Rosenberg Committee maintains a clipping service, as you probably know, such services do not always have adequate coverage. Therefore if you make any use of this material I should be most grateful for a copy of your publication or tear sheet. And if you will indicate what I owe you I will be glad to send money or stamps in payment.

Sincerely yours,



Muriel I. Symington



"We are not martyrs or heroes, nor do we wish to be. But we will not pay the price that is asked of us, to betray our hopes for the peaceful, neighborly, democratic world which our children and all children need if they are to carry on the human race.

"We do not pretend that we are unafraid. But we fear also for those for whom our death sentence is a precedent, for those who like us may find themselves in our place, unless you, who are free today, make us free again."

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg writing from Sing Sing's death house.

## "YOU WHO ARE FREE..."

"The children's snapshots are taped onto a 'picture frame' made of cardboard, and smile sweetly at me whenever I so desire, and somewhere within me I shall find that 'courage, confidence, and perspective' I shall need to see me through the days and nights of bottomless horror, of tortured screams I may not utter, of frenzied longing I must deny!

"Dearest Ethel: I received your wonderful letter this afternoon. The first impression I got is that the situation as it confronted you was overwhelming and to some degree you were emotionally shocked. If our lawyers do not succeed in bringing you back to the Women's Detention House I will move heaven and earth to be sent to Sing Sing to be nearer you and to be able to see you whenever it is possible.

"It is impossible to keep the truth and facts of our case hidden from the public. Sooner or later the true picture, the real facts, will become known to all. Many people have already expressed to our lawyers and my family, their sentiments and desire to help us. Take heart and know that we are not alone, and that the monstrous sentence passed on us which at first stunned the people, will, as time goes on, result in an avalanche of protest and this great movement, coupled to our legal fight, will set us free.

After such an hour she wrote her husband not long ago:

"A wintry sky and a sharp wind that carried gusts of rain sent me briskly stamping about the yard, as though by doing so I might stamp out the rising panic, the threatened assault upon my decent human courage. Darling, the unyielding loneliness which engages me in grim and continuous battle, took possession unopposed today; it sank its fangs so deep that I wept helplessly. And yet my will persisted and refused to acknowledge defeat! Only the question beat dully within me. How much agony could the human heart contain without bursting?"

But on the same day she wrote her children:

"My Darling Sweethearts: It is evening and I am listening to the radio and trying to imagine what my honey bunnies might be doing. It was so cold and windy outdoors today that I was not able to play handball. So I watched the birds eating the bread that I had scattered for them. They would hop, hop, hop after a little piece that the wind had blown right out of their mouths in such a comical way. The other day the sky was full of graceful little swallows and sometimes great sea gulls, all soft and gray and white, float lazily overhead."

Then Ethel Rosenberg wrote her husband:

"Can we ever forget the turbulence and struggle, the joy and beauty of the early years of our relationship when you courted me and I accepted you as my heart's dearest? Together we hunted down the answers to all the seemingly insoluble riddles a complex and callous society presented.

"For the sake of those answers, for the sake of American democracy, justice, and brotherhood, for the sake of peace and bread and roses, and the innocent laughter of little children, we shall continue to sit here in dignity and pride and in the deep and abiding knowledge of our innocence before God and man until the truth becomes a clarion call to all decent humanity and the doors of this slaughter house are flung wide!

"There was once a wise man, I forget his name, who marveled at the 'indestructibility of human character.' Beloved, we shall prove him right; perhaps then will other human beings believe in their indestructibility, too, and rally in ever-increasing numbers to our defense and their own. For they who have the courage and the foresight and the decency to aid the Rosenbergs' fight for freedom, ensure their own eventual release."

About once every five weeks the Rosenbergs see their children. They are brought to the death house by Emanuel H. Bloch, their attorney. For days and weeks before the event the Rosenbergs write back and forth about it, planning each minute of the approaching visit, deciding the order in which each parent will talk to each child and for how long, and how many minutes will be devoted to each of the children's problems of which they have learned from letters. There is only one hour to accomplish so much. "Be sure," Julius wrote his wife before one visit, "to comfort our big fellow about his troubles with his handwriting."

They meet in the conference room at the death house and the main object of the parents is to cheer their children and reassure them. Julius tells them jokes and sometimes sees the fright disappear from their eyes and hears them laugh. The family has always liked music and sometimes they sing together. Ethel Rosenberg has never wept when the boys were there.

LABOR COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

1050 Sixth Avenue New York City

PRESS RELEASE

for immediate release  
December 10, 1952

PEOPLE OF WORLD WOULD GREET ROSENBERG CLEMENCY, A.C.A. HEAD WIRES TRUMAN

Joseph P. Selly, international president of the American Communications Association, has declared in a message to President Truman that granting of executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg "would be greeted throughout the world by the Jewish people and by all people who will see in that generous act a sign of humanity and decency," the National Labor Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs has announced.

In the message to the President, the union leader said, "The imposition of the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has shocked public opinion throughout the world because of its unwarranted and unprecedented severity."

Selly's appeal for clemency follows similar appeals by such Jewish daily newspapers as THE JEWISH DAY, THE DAILY FORWARD and THE MORNING JOURNAL.

In addition, HA'ARETZ, one of the leading newspapers in Israel, and twenty leading rabbis in Israel have urged President Truman to commute the death sentence.

Labor union groups representing millions of workers in England, France, Italy, Australia, Israel, Japan and other countries throughout the world have cabled clemency pleas to President Truman.

# # #

LABOR COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS

1050-6 Ave. N.Y. 18, N.Y.

BRYANT-2-9693

PRESS RELEASE

for immediate release  
Dec. 17, 1952

A.F.L. BAKERS' LOCAL BACKS BRITISH ATTORNEY'S

ANALYSIS, URGES CLEMENCY FOR ROSENBERGS

8,000 British Distributive Workers,

Garment workers branch appeal to President

After studying an analysis of the Rosenberg case by D.N. PRITT, eminent British attorney, the Executive Board of Local 1, Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, A.F.L., has wired President Truman urging he grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The A.F.L. local's telegram, a copy of which was forwarded to the Labor Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, said that the Executive Board had unanimously gone on record urging clemency. It added, "Examination of the facts in the Rosenberg trial, as studied by the eminent British attorney, D.N. Pritt, without doubt reveals that proper justice would not be served in this case in carrying out the death sentence!"

Abe Weisburd, secretary of the Labor Committee, also reported receipt copies of a cable to President Truman sent on behalf of 8,000 members of the Manchester Federation of the Union of the Shop, Distributive, and Allied Workers calling for "quashing of the death sentence and urging a retrial!"

The No. 3 branch of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers in England has also protested against the Rosenbergs' death sentence as "based on the uncorroborated evidence of one person!"

Earlier this week, the General Council of Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers, C.I.O., the largest union local in the world, representing 57,000 workers, passed a resolution putting the local's 218-man governing council on record in favor of clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE to SECURE JUSTICE  
In the ROSENBERG CASE

930 F STREET, N. W., ROOM 519  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Nat'l Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Exec. Secretary

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William Reuben  
Dr. John L. Simon  
Leon Straus  
Lois Timmins  
Elizabeth Todd  
Dr. Leonard Tushnet  
Dr. Gene Weltfish

November 1, 1952

Dear Friend,

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg write from the death house in Sing Sing prison, where they have been confined for 18 months:

"We don't want to die. We are young and yearn for a long life of accomplishment. Yet, if the only alternative to death is the purchase of life at the cost of personal dignity and the abandonment of the struggle for democracy and ethical standards, there is no future for us or any legacy we can leave our children or those who survive or follow us.

"For what is life without the right to live it?"

The Supreme Court has granted a short stay in the Rosenberg Case. The Court is now considering whether they will reverse their original decision not to review the case. The Rosenbergs are the only Americans ever sentenced to death by a civilian court for alleged espionage.

Trained observers and fighters for justice, Joseph Brainin and William A. Reuben, will expose the atmosphere of hate and malice which convicted the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell. Mr. Reuben, you remember, is the man who aroused the nation to the injustices dealt the Trenton Six.

They will speak at a mass meeting Thursday, November 6, at 8:30 p.m. at Odd Fellows Hall, 9th and T Streets, N.W. There is no admission charge.

There is still time to win life for the Rosenbergs and for American democracy. But if you want the Rosenbergs and Democracy to win you must help.

The fight is for life for innocent victims, for life of the right to oppose war and police states. Only you and others like you can win it.

This is YOUR opportunity.

Sincerely,

*John Stone*

Washington Chairman

Now in its **144**th hour...

# THE PRAYER VIGIL AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS!

Only **10** days left before  
date of execution

"I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses. . . . If we are going to begin to give the death penalty for espionage, I should like to have it introduced in a case in which the guilt is certain."

DR. HAROLD C. UREY, NOBEL PRIZE-WINNER, FAMED NUCLEAR SCIENTIST.

"I cannot but deplore the death sentence upon the Rosenbergs both in itself and from its inevitable effect upon British and world opinion."

CHARLES E. RAVEN, CHAPLAIN TO HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN.

"I have accepted the verdict of the court. . . . [However] I be-

lieve that our country is strong and great-hearted enough to be merciful. Should therefore an appeal be made to the court or to the President of the U.S. for clemency and for commutation of the death sentence, I am prepared to add my name to such a plea."

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

**WRITE OR WIRE PRES. TRUMAN TODAY**  
Ask him to grant executive clemency  
to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

Issued by: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case  
1050 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-9694

Now in its 168th hour...

# THE PRAYER VIGIL AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS!

Only 9 days left before  
date of execution

"I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses. . . . If we are going to begin to give the death penalty for espionage, I should like to have it introduced in a case in which the guilt is certain."

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Issued by: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case  
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Now in its **240**th hour...

# THE PRAYER VIGIL AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS!

Only **6** days left before  
date of execution

**DR. HAROLD C. UREY**  
*Nobel Prize Winner,  
Famous Nuclear Scientist*

"I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses. . . . If we are going to begin to give the death penalty for espionage, I should like to have it introduced in a case in which the guilt is certain."

**CHARLES E. RAVEN**  
*Chaplain to Her Majesty,  
the Queen.*

"I cannot but deplore the death sentence upon the Rosenbergs both in itself and from its inevitable effect upon British and world opinion."

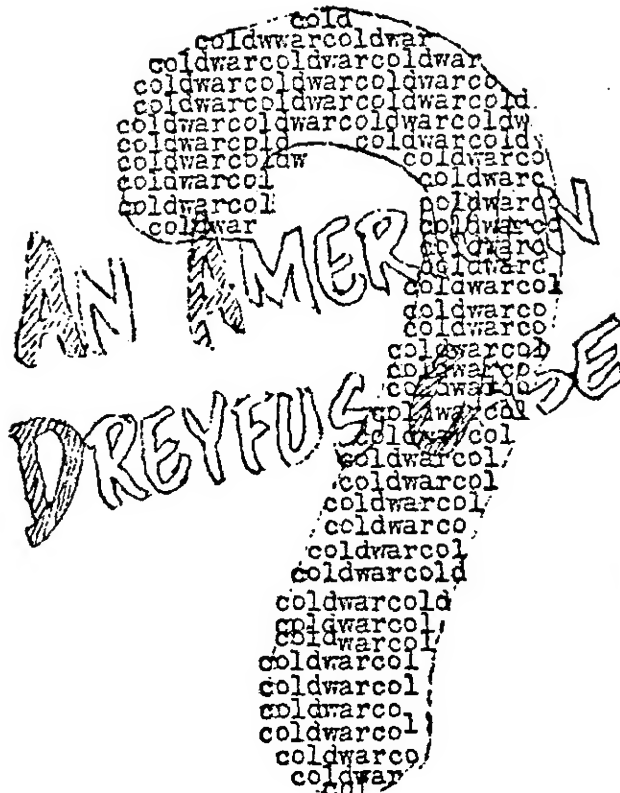
**RABBI ABBA H. SILVER**  
*Cleveland Ohio*

"I have accepted the verdict of the court. . . . [However] I believe that our country is strong and great-hearted enough to be merciful. Should therefore an appeal be made to the court or to the President of the U.S. for clemency and for commutation of the death sentence, I am prepared to add my name to such a plea."

**WRITE OR WIRE PRES. TRUMAN TODAY**  
Ask him to grant executive clemency  
to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

Issued by: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case  
1050 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-9694





Separated from their children, a young American Jewish couple now languish in prison, Julius & Ethel Rosenberg have been condemned to die for allegedly giving information to a wartime ally. This is the first time in the history of our country that the death penalty has been meted out for an offense in peace time.

This case happens when the rising tide of racial and religious intolerance threatens to drown the peaceful and democratic aspirations of the overwhelming majority of Americans. Jewish synagogues are bombed in Miami, and Florida's great Negro leader, Harry T. Moore, is brutally murdered. These and many other signs indicate that the Rosenbergs too may be victims of the cold war hysteria.

William A. Reuben, correspondent for the National Guardian and the first reporter to break the case of the Trenton Six, has made a thorough study of the Rosenberg case. After a careful investigation of the facts including court documents and exhibits, he has raised grave doubts about the justice of the government's case.

Certainly it is the duty of every citizen to know and weigh these facts.

hear

Wm. A. REUBEN

discuss

The ROSENBERG CASE: What are the Facts

at Inspiration House - 1867 Kalorama Road, N.W.  
Monday, March 17th at 8:15 P.M.

Auspices: Progressive Party of D.C.

ADMISSION FREE

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OF  
WASHINGTON AND VICINITY  
Washington, D.C.

December 2, 1952

Mr. President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

The Baptist Ministers' Conference of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity most humbly petition you to temper justice with mercy in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Since no one has ever paid with life for the crime of which they stand guilty, it is our prayer that these two be spared the supreme penalty.

By order of the Baptist Ministers' Conference.

signed Edward Thomas  
President

signed E.C. Smith

Chairman Civic Committee  
1225 R Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

Honorable Harry S. Truman  
white House  
washington, D. C.

The death sentence upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, young parents of two children is extreme punishment in view of the fact that throughout the history of our country there has never been a sentence of such severity meted out for those found guilty of espionage in peacetime.

Therefore, we the undersigned, petition you to grant executive clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS

Sponsored by: Washington Committee  
to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg  
Case, 930 F Street N. W. Rm. 519

## CIVIL LIBERTIES ASPECTS OF THE ROSENBERG - SOBELL CASE

The case of the United States vs Rosenberg and Sobell presents several issues of importance in the civil liberties field, which transcend the question of guilt or innocence of the particular defendants. These issues have been obscured, until now, by the dramatic and explosive quality of the alleged "atomic espionage" plot which was the subject of the trial of these defendants.

The issues in the case were prejudged by many, on the basis of the questionable type of "press release" condemnation before trial, employed at the direction and in the name of J. Howard McGrath, Attorney General at the time the prosecution was commenced. The affirmance of the convictions by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, however, emphasizes the dubious quality of the prosecutions actual proof of the charges; if the testimony of the "government's chief witnesses who are all self-confessed spies "were disregarded" says the court, "the convictions could not stand."

Despite the unstable foundation of the convictions on accomplice testimony, the Court of Appeals affirmed in the face of serious procedural challenges by the appellants. Some of these -- such as the propriety of allegedly prejudicial interventions of the trial judge in the questioning of witnesses, and an ambiguous indictment calculated to conceal rather than reveal the nature of the charge, depend on facts peculiar to the Rosenberg-Sobell record, requiring elucidation at such lengths that the nature of the civil liberties issue is not evident without familiarity with the entire record. Others, however, are of such ominous character, and so evident on the face of the record, that organizations interested in defending civil liberties cannot remain inactive in the face of the Court of Appeal's affirmance.

### I

#### THE COMMUNIST ISSUE

The charge against the defendants was conspiracy to transmit national defense information to the Soviet Union, with intent or reason to believe that the information would be used to that country's advantage.

It has always been a fundamental facet of American due process -- most significant and meaningful in a period of popular passion and prejudice -- that:

"it is inconsistent with our traditional conception of a fair trial to permit any information to go to a jury which might influence a jury to convict a defendant for any reason other than he is guilty of the specific offense with which he is charged."\*\*

The most familiar example of the application of this rule is the exclusion of evidence of crimes other than the particular one the defendant is charged with committing; it extends, however, to any derogatory fact concerning a defendant's life or background which might prejudice a jury against him.

Nevertheless, in the opening statement of the prosecutor -- and throughout the trial -- he was permitted by the trial judge to bring to the attention of the jury in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, evidence purporting to show:

- (a) either that the defendants had been members of, or acquainted with members of the Communist Party
- (b) or that they had expressed approval of the economic system, or of particular policies of, the Soviet Union.

The Court of Appeals, in affirming, conceded that "such evidence can be highly inflammatory in a jury trial" and "that the Communist label yields marked ill-will for its American wearer." Yet it ruled that its admission was within the trial judge's discretion; it suggests that although the trial court's cautionary instructions "not to determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant on whether or not he is a Communist" may have been no more than "an empty ritual," defendants' only recourse was to have foreseen the danger and waived trial by jury.

The result is not only of consequence to those who should feel that convictions on such grave charges -- with the death sentence for two defendants, and thirty years imprisonment for a third -- can rest only on impeccable procedure, by a tribunal divested to the utmost of passion and prejudice. It is also of consequence as involving, and most probably calculated to involve, a sanction of a most terrifying

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\*\* Sang Soon Sur vs United States 167 F. 2 431, 432-3

kind against left wing, radical, or progressive thought and action; namely the implanting of a fear in persons of humble station, and ordinary walks of life that utterances or actions within the protection of the First Amendment, when conjoined with baseless accusations by criminals seeking leniency (1), may subject them to death or long prison sentences.

This last consequence was foreseen, and warned against by the Supreme Court of the United States in a not dissimilar context. The prosecution's pretext for injecting political evidence in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial was, at one point, that it had some bearing on "intent", although concededly irrelevant to guilt or innocence. Obviously, the evidence was most inflammatory at a time when there was a "heated public feeling against Communists." 2

In the treason trial of Haupt, evidence had been admitted (apart from the proof of the substantive charge of Haupt's aid to his son and confederate saboteurs during the war.) of conversations and occurrences before the war said to show sympathy with Hitler and hostility to the United States. But the evidence in the Haupt case consisted of testimony that the defendant approved his son's wish to go back to Germany and fight for the Nazis, that he bragged that German organizations would take over the United States if we went to war with Germany, that he stated that if, on the outbreak of war he were drafted, "he would crawl over to the enemy lines and tell them our position."

The Supreme Court took care in permitting such "explicit" evidence of "intent and adherence to the enemy" to draw a line which it felt was required to reserve freedom of speech:

"Such testimony is to be scrutinized with care to be certain the statements are not expressions of mere lawful and permissible difference of opinion with our government or quite proper appreciation of the land of birth." 3

The line so carefully drawn was transgressed by far in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The government's own summary of the evidence, in its brief in the United States Court of Appeals showed at most, as to the Rosenbergs, an expression of preference for "Russian socialism" over capitalism, and a statement that Russia had an ideal form of government, with which that of the United States did not compare. Sobell was alleged to have been a member of the Communist Party - until 1941- enactment of the Smith Act-- and as such to have defended the German-Soviet non-Agression pact. 4

It can hardly be denied that each and every statement or act attributed to defendants --ostensibly to show "intent," actually to influence the jury-- was within the scope of "lawful and permissible difference of opinion with our government" or "quite proper appreciation" of a country where socialism was believed to be practiced and of a character and quality quite different from the flagrantly disloyal acts and utterances of Haupt.

The United States Court of Appeals cited, without attempting to explain, the Haupt case; apart from its declining to apply to the Rosenberg-Sobell utterances the "scrutiny" dictated by the Supreme Court's opinion in the Haupt case, it rested their admission on a premise itself unsound and incompatible with prior standards of fair trial procedure.

Describing the evidence as showing merely "a preference for the Russian social and economic organization over ours," the Court somehow, unaccountably, translated this at a later point in its opinion to read "devotion to another country's welfare." This it conceded "cannot, of course, constitute proof" of espionage; but, it said "one may reasonably infer that he is more likely to spy for it than other Americans not similarly devoted."

This last premise --supplied by the unsupportable equation made between "preference" and "devotion" -- is one that all Anglo-American used of evidence have hitherto rejected. A typical, and somewhat poignant reminder of this is found in a case stating: "It is certainly more probable that a crooked official did stead

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1. Two of the three alleged Co-conspirators of the Rosenberg and Sobell were not even indicted: the third, David Greenglass, received a fifteen year sentence on which he may be released in less than six years from now.
  2. So described by Chief Judge Learned Hand in *Dennis vs United States* 183F (2d) 201,226. The situation at the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial had become much worse, for the Korean War had begun, and American troops were suffering grave reverses from the Chinese Communist intervention.
  3. Haupt vs. United States 330 U.S.631,642
  4. A portion taken, among others by David Lloyd George, and Joseph P. Davies (See *Mission to Moscow* pp 453-6).

than if he were an upright one. Yet our law forbids these very premises." 1

The premise that one's disposition or tendency to commit crime must be excluded is based, as Justice Jackson once said in a bribery case (2) on the proposition that it proves "too much"; it has a tendency to "overpersuade" the jury. Ignoring this, Judge Frank said that since disposition "bears on a possible motion" or "possible intent" to commit espionage, it was admissible. But this is only the opening of a back door which would destroy entirely the "fundamental demand for justice and fairness" which requires exclusion of evidence of "criminal tendency." 3

Almost twenty years ago, Justice Cardozo stated, with characteristic eloquence, in reversing a murder conviction, why it is that evidence possibly admissible on a subsidiary issue, must be excluded when it has prejudicial bearing on irrelevant issues: "It will not do to say" he said, that the evidence should go in on the assumption that this jury will consider it for the permissible purpose, and ignore its forbidden implications:

"Discrimination so subtle is a feat beyond the compass of ordinary minds . . . It is for ordinary minds, and not for psychoanalysts that our rules of evidence are based . . . When the risk of confusion is so great as to upset the balance of advantage, the evidence goes out." 4

#### The Bentley Testimony

Even Judge Kaufman, who presided at the trial, was not able to perceive, at first, the relevance of mere membership in the Communist Party, to the subsidiary question of "intent." The intention required to be proved was intention to commit espionage, that is to say, to confer a military advantage on a foreign country. However, he admitted the evidence, over the defendants' objection, on the prosecutor's promise to "show the connection."

To show the connection, the prosecution placed Elizabeth Bentley, the notorious "blonde spy queen" on the stand. Bentley had not participated in any of the acts with which the defendant had been charged, nor did she know any of them. Her testimony consisted of a capsule of her now - familiar and widely peddled autobiography.

"She testified" said the Circuit Court, "that the American Communist Party was part of, and subject to the Communist International: that the Party received orders from Russia to propagandize, spy and sabotage; and that Party members were bound to go along with these orders under threat of expulsion."

The defendants contended, unsuccessfully, that the admission of this "testimony" composed of a melange of hearsay, gossip and rumor, was itself prejudicial under the old legal rule of "res alios interactis"-- forbidding the conviction of one defendant by having the accusations against him confused with the misdeeds of another person. They also contended that her testimony should in no event have gone to the jury, but at most been considered by the court, in the jury's absence, on the question of admissibility of evidence-- a question of law, for the judge, rather than of fact for the jury. They contended finally, and with considerable justice, that the use of the Bentley testimony was a form of guilt by association, flatly in contradiction of the rule of the Schneiderman case that "beliefs are personal and not a matter of mere association." 5

In this instance, "guilty intent" rather than "guilt," was attributed by association; the reasoning of Court, jury and appellate court must have been: the witness testifies that some members of an association have such-and-such an intent; the defendants are members of such an association, and hence have such an intent.

It seems clear that the use of the Communist issue, at the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, was not only in conflict with ordinary rules of evidence laid down to issue a fair and dispassionate trial; it was also a violation of the limitation on the use of such evidence especially laid down in the Haupt case to protect an area of thought and speech under First Amendment protection.

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1. Railton vs United States 127 F(2D)591
  2. Mudielson vs United States 335 U.S. 469
  3. Lovely vs United States 169 F(2nd) 386,389
  4. Shepard vs United States 290 U.S. 96,104
  5. Schniederman vs United States 320 U.S. 118,136



### The Death Sentence

The statute under which the defendants were accused and convicted provides for a sentence of, up to twenty years imprisonment for violation in time of peace; or up to twenty years, or death, in time of war. The defendants were accused of espionage, not in behalf of an enemy in time of war, or even a dubious neutral, but in behalf of an ally in the war. The overt acts of which the defendants Rosenberg were accused (unlike Sobell) included participation in the theft by David Greenglass of certain information from Los Alamos, where he was stationed as a sergeant in the Army, pertaining to the atomic bomb project. Upon the return of the verdict of guilty, the trial judge sentenced the Rosenbergs to death.

The sentence was sensational at the time, to many shocking. The plainly anti-Soviet Jewish Daily Forward called the sentence "too horrible" and "too cruel." The Chicago Sentinel, an American-Jewish magazine of national circulation, said that the sentencing judge "was carried away to an extent by the hysteria which has overtaken our country."

The contention was made in the appeal of the Rosenbergs from the conviction, that the sentence was in conflict with the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which forbids the infliction of "cruel and inhuman punishment." The history of the Eighth Amendment, and the context of the trial and conviction of the Rosenbergs, shows sound support of this claim.

The roots of the Eighth Amendment lie not in a squeamish distaste for the infliction of pain, but in the historic judgment that cruel and vindictive punishment are a characteristic weapon of political tyranny: the Eighth Amendment is but part of a Bill of Rights intended to protect the people against dictatorial government. It was not the savagery of sadists that the draftsmen of the Bill of Rights intended to protect the people against, but the employment of cruel or severe punishment as an instrument of political tyranny. This is established not only by the views of learned commentators, (1) but also by the attitude of the Supreme Court of the United States:

"...surely they (authors of the Amendment) intended more than to register fear of the forms of abuse that went out with the Stuarts. Surely their jealousy of power had a saner justification than that. They were men of action, practical and sagacious, not beset by vain imagining and it must have come to them that there could be exercises of cruelty by laws other than those which inflicted bodily pain or mutilation. With power in a legislature great, if not unlimited to give criminal character to the acts of man, with power unlimited to fix terms of imprisonment with what accompaniments they might, what more potent instruments of cruelty could be put into the hands of power? And it was believed that power might be tempted to cruelty. This was the motive of the clause and if we are to attribute an intelligent providence to its advocates we cannot think that it was intended to prohibit only practices like Stuarts, or to prevent only an exact repetition of history. We cannot think that the possibility of coercive cruelty being exercised through other forms of punishment was overlooked. We say "coercive cruelty," because there was more to be considered than ordinary criminal laws. Cruelty might become an instrument of tyranny: of zeal for a purpose either honest or dishonest." (2)

It is surely consistent with this approach to the Eighth Amendment to contend, as the Rosenbergs did, that a sentence of death may be permitted by statute, and yet imposed by a Court in circumstances which bring it within the sort forbidden by the Constitution. Corresponding to the emphasis on the political belief during the trial, was an emphasis on political implications of the sentence, in the remarks of the Court in imposing sentence, which speaks for itself.

The sentencing judge made his courtroom a forum for remarks about "delusions about the benefits of Soviet power;" he accused the defendants of "making the choice of devoting themselves to the Russian ideology...instead of serving the course of liberty and freedom;" he expressed on his consummate motivation the proposition:

"It is so difficult to make people realize that this country is engaged in a life and death struggle with a completely different system."

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1. 2 Story, Commentaries on the Constitution Sec. 1903; Whalen, Punishment for Crime, The Supreme Court and the Constitution, 35 Minn. L. Rev. 109, 111
  2. Weems vs United States 217 U.S. 349, 372-3



When it is considered that never before in the history of the United States has a civil court-- in time of peace or war-- decreed a death sentence for espionage; that none of the eight Americans convicted of treason on behalf of the Axis were sentenced to death; that the Rosenbergs were not charged with intent to injure the United States, and that the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 permits a death sentence only when such specific intent is found -- it becomes clear that the Rosenbergs are correct in arguing that their sentences is in violation of this principal.

"In the most exact sense, therefore, a punishment whose imposition is designed to, or which tends to enforce, or which has the effect of enforcing, political conformity to the concepts of the sovereign, is a punishment which is violation of the Eighth Amendment." (1)

Their contention is reinforced by the failure of the Government in its argument to the Court of Appeals to deny the overt political manifestation of the sentence. Their position was not met by the opinion of the Court of Appeals which rejected their argument solely on the ground that an appellate court has no power to modify a sentence permitted by a valid statute. One judge went further in a "concurring" opinion appended to the opinion he wrote for the Court, and invited the Supreme Court to re-examine the principle of law which was sufficient for his colleagues. He did not, however, meet, or attempt to discuss, or even deny, that the sentence below imposed to bring about political conformity, "to make people realize that we are engaged in a life and death struggle with a completely different system:" he incorrectly understood the appellants to have offered a "community attitude" test of the severity of the sentence, which they disclaim to have been their purpose.

### III

#### THE JOINT TRIAL OF SEPARATE CONSPIRACIES

The "growing habit" of prosecutors, "to indict for conspiracy" when a substantive offense has been committed, has been denounced by Justice Jackson as a "serious threat to fairness in our administration of justice." (2)

One limit that has been imposed, however, on "dragnet" conspiracy trials, has been the refusal of courts to allow participants in two separate conspiracies to be tried together, when the only pretext for this is that one of the defendants may have participated in each of the two conspiracies.

An important aspect of fair procedure is protected by this rule which is intended to prevent confusion of the jury and "transference of guilt from one to another across the line separating conspiracies." (3)

How serious the danger is when this rule is avoided was stated as follows by the Supreme Court:

"Criminal they may be, but it is not the criminality of mass conspiracy. They do not invite mass trial by their conduct. That way lies the drift to totalitarian institutions." (4)

In the Rosenberg-Sobell case, conspiracy was the charge. The Government's case against the Rosenbergs and Greenglass and Gold (the latter of whom pleaded guilty) related solely to the atomic information offense-- a conspiracy which, if the government's witnesses were believed was consummated and should have been presented substantively. The government's case against Sobell related solely to a conspiracy in which he was supposed to have participated with Julius Rosenberg, relating to his specialty of electronic engineering, and directed almost exclusively to persuasions supposed to have been unsuccessfully addressed to another scientist, one Max Elitcher.

It was never claimed that Sobell knew, had heard of, or assisted Greenglass or Gold. It was indeed conceded by the trial judge in imposing sentence on Sobell:

"the evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atom bomb project."

In fact, Sobell had not been named in the original indictment against the Rosenbergs; the original charge against Sobell, on the other hand, did not name the Greenglasses or Gold. It was only by a subsequent, superseding indictment that the two charges of conspiracy were brought together and attempted to be merged.

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1. Brief in Court of Appeals, P. 137
  2. Krulowitch vs United States 336 U.S. 440, 446
  3. Rotteskos vs United States 328 U.S. 750, 754
  4. Id., P773.

To have dragged Sobell thus into the "atomic espionage" trial, with the knowledge that the prosecutor must have had that Sobell had nothing to do with the atomic bomb, was diabolical. It was not merely the type of careless expedient which sometimes lends to two defrauders being tried together: an expedient which the Supreme Court has characterized as "totalitarian." It was a deliberate effort to confuse the jury, to prejudice it against Sobell on the one hand, and against Ethel Rosenberg on the other hand, by bringing against each evidence that had only to do with the other. Particularly Sobell suffered, for he was stained and impugned by evidence calculated to inspire horror in any juror, terror-stricken by years of propaganda concerning atomic warfare.

Judge Frank of the Court of Appeals dissented from the affirmance of Sobell's conviction, on the ground of separate conspiracy that Sobell had urged. His colleagues, however, in upholding the sentence resorted to an expedient that would have the effect, if widely applied, of destroying entirely the protection that is supposed to be offered against transference of guilt from one conspiracy to another. Their reasoning was that there were not two, but only one conspiracy; that each of the defendants had a purpose to transmit "any and all" information to Russia that could be obtained. But the label of "any and all" if applied to any two separate but similar conspiracies, would readily serve to merge them, and thus obliterate the protection against "totalitarian" multiple conspiracy trials.

Judge Frank pointed out, moreover, that the majority of the court had even countenanced the refusal of the trial judge to submit to the jury the question of whether there were one or two conspiracies. Thus the right to a jury determination on all questions of fact was actually abrogated as to this vital issue.

12/19/52  
F.C.B.

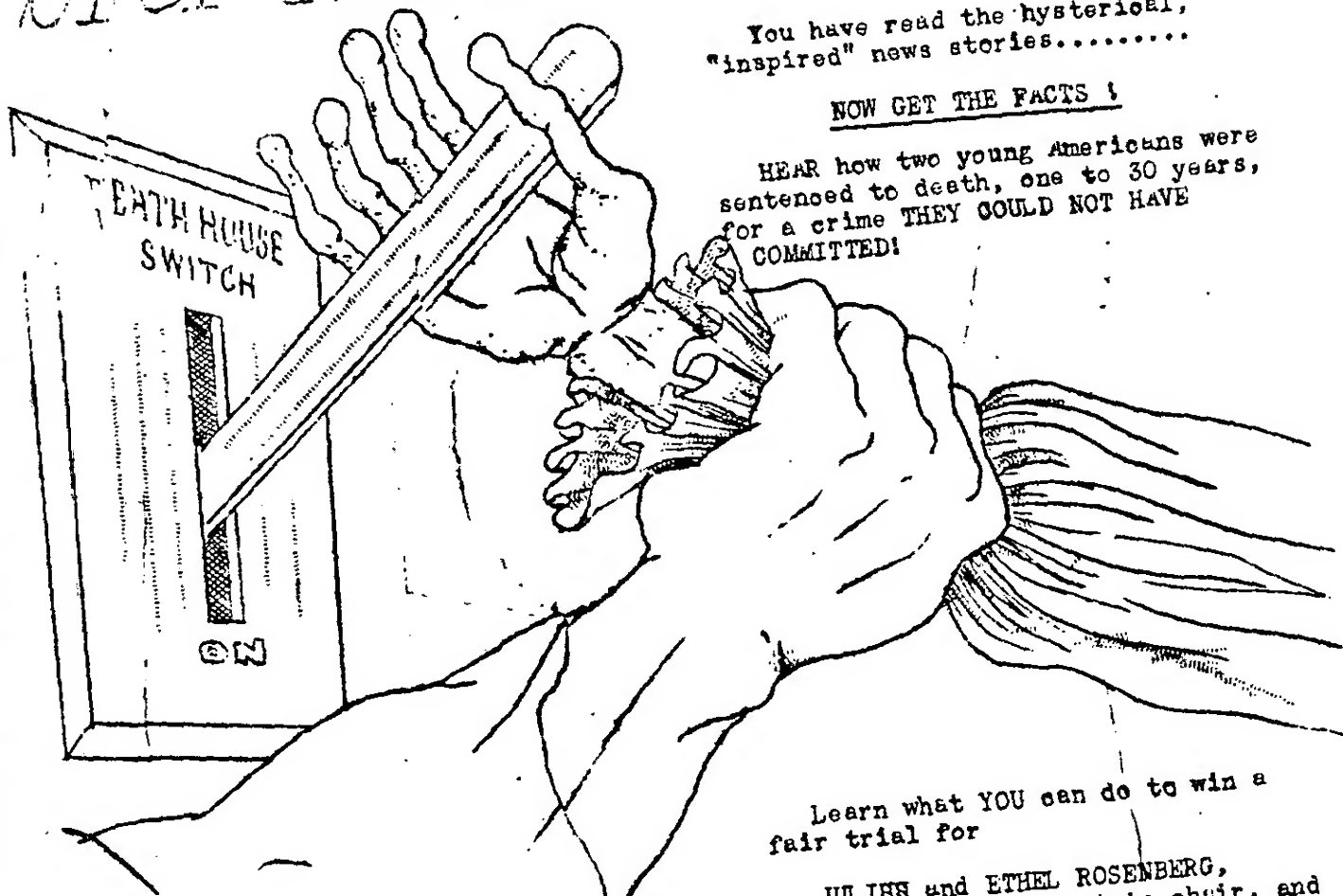
82-12-19-52

# STOP THE ELECTROCUTION

You have read the hysterical,  
"inspired" news stories.....

NOW GET THE FACTS !

HEAR how two young Americans were  
sentenced to death, one to 30 years,  
for a crime THEY COULD NOT HAVE  
COMMITTED!



Learn what YOU can do to win a  
fair trial for

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG,  
sentenced to the electric chair, and

MORTON SOBELL, given 30 years.

HEAR: Mrs. HELEN SOBELL,  
wife of Morton Sobell

and

PROMINENT LOCAL SPEAKERS

discuss the modern Dreyfuss Case

Public Meeting  
Sunday, May 4, 8PM

MAIN AUDITORIUM  
ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE  
9th and T Streets N.W.  
--- ADMISSION FREE ---

AUSPICES: WASHINGTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
2901 18th Street Northwest, #503  
John Stone, Chairman

5/13/54  
from TC on  
162 W. 42nd St.  
PHW

.. \*\* QUESTION and DISCUSSION PERIOD \*\*

neither  
the  
**DEAD**  
nor  
the  
**INNOCENT**  
can  
confess!

***Ethel and Julius Rosenberg***  
are being told:  
***Talk or Die in the Electric Chair!***

Along with millions who ask for clemency for the Rosenbergs, the **JEWISH EXAMINER** of Jan. 9, 1953, published by Rabbi Louis D. Gross, said in an editorial:

We're dealing with human beings, not bushels of potatoes. Two lives are at stake and two children may be orphaned.

Those who state the Rosenbergs should be granted their lives only if they "cooperate" cannot honestly claim moral or religious sanction for such a "deal."

It seems to us that these well-meaning leaders minimize this vital question: Why were the Rosenbergs given the death penalty, although convicted of peacetime espionage for a wartime ally—while others got prison terms for the same crime?

Why does our government spare the lives of Nazi mass murderers like Gen. Eberhard Von Mackensen, who ordered 335 Italian hostages killed in Rome? Mackensen has been released from jail. So has Field Marshal Alfred Kesselring, another Nazi leader. And Franz Eirenschmalz, who helped murder Jews at Auschwitz, had his death sentence reduced to a nine-year sentence. And there are many more.

Like Prof. Harold Urey, foremost atomic authority and Nobel prize winner and many others who have studied the trial record, we who have also studied the trial record, are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the Rosenbergs are guilty.

The idea that a convicted person who aids the authorities rates "consideration" may be valid up to a point—if rather crass. But it cannot morally be applied where the issue is life or death.

But even those who hold a contrary view should support the clemency appeal, if only to assure an opportunity for ultimate repentance and confession—if there IS anything to confess. And if the Rosenbergs are innocent, what is there for them to reveal?

THE LAST APPEAL IS NOW BEFORE THE PRESIDENT

***Write or Wire the President Today***

**"COMMUTE THE DEATH SENTENCES!"**

Issued by:  
NEW YORK CITY COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS  
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

# *"We Are Innocent"*

*Ethel and Julius Rosenberg*

## **WE MUST ACT TO SAVE THEIR LIVES THEY MUST NOT DIE**

**• NAZIS GO FREE  
• AXIS SALLY AND  
• TOKYO ROSE GET  
• 30 YEARS FOR REASON**

---

**• WHY DO THE ROSENBERGS  
• GET THE DEATH  
• SENTENCE?**

---

**• WHY WAS NOT A SINGLE  
• JEWISH PERSON ON THE JURY?**

---

**• WHY IS THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL  
• OPPOSED TO A NEW TRIAL?**

---

### **PUBLIC MEETING**

**ODD FELLOWS HALL**

**9th & T Streets, N. W.**

**THURSDAY**

**Admission Free**

**November 6**

**8:30 P.M.**

---

#### **SPEAKERS**

**JOSEPH BRAININ**

**WILLIAM A. REUBEN**

#### **Sponsored by**

**Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case**

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**LEON STRAUSS**

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OF  
WASHINGTON AND VICINITY  
Washington, D.C.

December 2, 1952

Mr. President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

The Baptist Ministers' Conference of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity most humbly petition you to temper justice with mercy in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Since no one has ever paid with life for the crime of which they stand guilty, it is our prayer that these two be spared the supreme penalty.

By order of the Baptist Ministers' Conference.

signed Edward Thomas  
President

signed E.C. Smith

Chairman Civic Committee  
1225 R Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.



Washington Rosenberg Committee  
1867 Kalorama Road  
Columbus 5-9302 -Room 25

Dec. 27, 1952

To Participants in the Clemency Vigil at the White House.

1. Purposes: The Clemency Vigil is intended to give an opportunity to people from all sections of our country to participate in a clemency activity at the White House. Because the vigil will go on for 24 hours a day, every day, its success does not depend upon great numbers at any one time, but upon its endurance and composition.

2. At the Vigil: Signs for participants will be supplied by the local committee. It is requested that no other signs be used. District of Columbia regulations prohibit singing or voicing slogans during such vigils, or addressing passers-by. Please refer all requests for information from the newspapers or others to The Committee Office, 1867 Kalorama Road, Columbia 5-9302, Room 25.

3. Before joining the Vigil, confirm your schedule at the Committee office.

4. Housing and Food: Coffee will be served at the Committee office at all time. Information on other meals can be obtained at the Committee office. Private housing, at some distance from the White House, is available. Moderately priced rooms are available at Inspiration House, where the Committee is located. There are also several other hotels available. The Committee will be glad to give you further information on this.

5. The Vigil will be conducted at East Executive Ave. This may be reached from the Committee office by taking #40 or #42 streetcar, getting off at 17th & "H" St. Turn right and walk one block.  
To return, go to 17th & "H" St., take trolley marked "Mt. Pleasant" and get off at 19th and Columbia Road.

Miscellaneous: Don't hesitate to ask the Committee any question you may have in mind. Although the Committee has very little money, it can help you in a limited way if you need money for your meals or fares or other vital expenses.



Now in its **168**th hour...

# THE PRAYER VIGIL AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS!

Only **9** days left before  
date of execution

"I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses. . . . If we are going to begin to give the death penalty for espionage, I should like to have it introduced in a case in which the guilt is certain."

DR. HAROLD C. UREY, NOBEL PRIZE-WINNER, FAMED NUCLEAR SCIENTIST.

"I cannot but deplore the death sentence upon the Rosenbergs both in itself and from its inevitable effect upon British and world opinion."

CHARLES E. RAVEN, CHAPLAIN TO HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN.

"I have accepted the verdict of the court. . . . [However] I be-

lieve that our country is strong and great-hearted enough to be merciful. Should therefore an appeal be made to the court or to the President of the U.S. for clemency and for commutation of the death sentence, I am prepared to add my name to such a plea."

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## WRITE OR WIRE PRES. TRUMAN TODAY

Ask him to grant executive clemency  
to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

Issued by: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case  
1050 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyont 9-9694

# Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ  
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN  
Executive Secretary

1050 SIXTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.  
BRyant 9-9694

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS: 1867 Kalorama Road NW  
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## TO ALL CLEMENCY DELEGATIONS

The arrival in Washington of thousands of persons who will form clemency delegations to Senators, Congressmen, the White House and other agencies, is very important news.

You must make certain that your city newspapers (almost all of which have reporters in Washington) get the news of your departure from Washington, and what the delegation did.

When you get to Washington, you will be given a list of out-of-town newspapermen and where they can be reached.

When you see the reporters, we urge that you grant an interview only in respect to clemency, and on no other issue. You must remember that while all the people on your delegation agree on clemency, they may have different opinions on other issues, and it would be unfair, therefore, to be interviewed on any other issue.

This caution not only applies to other issues, but also to criticism of government officials. Although all the members of your delegation agree on clemency, their separate views on the President, Judge Kaufman, the prosecutor and others may not coincide.

In short, the interviews should reflect the basic, minimum agreement on clemency, and avoid all extraneous and not-agreed-upon matters.

NOTE: Please wire the Washington headquarters indicating the exact time your delegation will arrive, how long it will stay and how many people are in it. Everyone must report to headquarters to register and be assigned Vigil duty - do not go straight to the Vigil.

## ***We Americans Ask for Clemency and Equal Justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and their children, aged nine and five***

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

In the New York Herald Tribune of October 19, 1952, it was noted that the government declared that the Rosenbergs "were part of the spy ring in which Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British atomic scientist, was the key man."

Mr. President, if Dr. Fuchs, "THE KEY MAN," is sentenced to 14 years, why are the Rosenbergs sentenced to DEATH?

Our Constitution gives you, Mr. President, the constitutional right, and lays upon you the constitutional duty, to render EQUAL justice by commuting the death sentences.

You exercised this right on July 25, 1952, when you commuted the death sentence of Oscar Collazo, who had been sentenced to death for an alleged attempt to assassinate you.

You can and should exercise this right again to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

### **What Can You, American Men and Women, Do?**

1. Send a letter, telegram, or postal card to the President, The White House, Washington, D. C., respectfully urging him to commute the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.
2. Send a similar letter, telegram, or postal card to your own Congressman and to your two U.S. Senators, respectfully urging them to speak up for a commutation of sentence for the Rosenbergs.
3. Ask your organization—church, union, synagogue, veterans' group, women's auxiliary, social club, bridge club—to send similar letters to the President and other officials.
4. Write to your local newspaper, and visit the editors with a delegation, asking them editorially to speak up for equal American justice for the Rosenbergs.
5. Send a contribution—whatever you can afford—to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case to help us carry on this work. Checks may be made out to Joseph Brainin, Chairman, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. Tell us what else you think should be done.

## **SHOULD THE ROSENBERGS BE EXECUTED WHEN WAR-TIME TRAITORS ARE GIVEN LIGHT PRISON TERMS?**

DURING THE WAR, "Axis Sally" (Rita Louise Zucca), deserted to the Nazis, broadcast daily to our soldiers in Italy, to demoralize them, to cause them to desert to the Nazis. At the end of the war, tried for TREASON IN TIME OF WAR, she was convicted, sentenced Sept. 28, 1945 to 4 years, 5 months in prison.

"Tokyo Rose" (I. T. D'Aquino), deserted to the Japanese, broadcast to our soldiers in Japan, to cause them to desert to the Japanese. She was tried for TREASON IN TIME OF WAR, convicted, sentenced Oct. 6, 1949 to 10 years in prison.

## **SHOULD THE ROSENBERGS DIE WHEN THOSE CONFESSING TO THE SAME CHARGES GET LIGHT SENTENCES?**

Dr. Allan Nunn May, high ranking nuclear physicist, was in 1946 charged with atomic espionage for Russia. HE CONFESSED to a British court, was sentenced on May 1, 1946 to 10 years in prison.

NOTE: The New York Times, September 10, 1952, reports: "Dr. Allan Nunn May . . . will be released about the end of this year, having served his MINIMUM TERM OF NEARLY SEVEN YEARS."

Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs, a highly placed British scientist, charged with atomic espionage for Russia, CONFESSED to a British court, was sentenced on March 1, 1950 to 14 years in prison.

THE CHURCHMAN (Protestant Episcopalian), in an editorial on November 1, 1952: "The Churchman feels that the death sentence, in the light of the far milder treatment of more serious offenders than the Rosenbergs, is both excessive and cruel. We believe that the execution of these two individuals will only hurt the name of the United States. . . ."

**FOR THE FIRST TIME  
AMERICANS HAVE BEEN  
SENTENCED TO DEATH  
ON SUCH A CHARGE!**



Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were indicted in 1950, charged with giving atomic information to Russia in 1944, when she was our wartime ally. With their co-defendant, Morton Sobell, they protest their innocence to this day. They were convicted. On April 5, 1951 Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison, and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the electric chair.

**WHY? Why the excessive and brutal sentences?**

**HUNDREDS of THOUSANDS  
OF AMERICANS ARE AP-  
PEALING FOR CLEMENCY.**

# ...in "Hostile Atmosphere"

The New York Herald Tribune on October 11, 1952, had this headline:

## COURT SETS ASIDE CONVICTION OF EX-TAX OFFICIAL.

### Rules Delaney Was Tried in 'Hostile Atmosphere' Engendered by Publicity.

The story reported that the U.S. Court of Appeals in Boston reversed the conviction of Denis W. Delaney, an ousted Internal Revenue Collector. The Court held that Delaney was forced to stand trial in "the hostile atmosphere engendered by all the pre-trial publicity."

This is our American concept of a fair trial.

Does not that concept hold for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and Morton Sobell?

Were they not tried in a headline atmosphere a thousand times more hostile than that faced by Delaney? Was not all the "pre-trial publicity" about the Rosenbergs a thousand times more hostile and prejudicial?

**Is not the unprecedented death sentence a product  
of "the hostile atmosphere"?**

## "We are innocent,"

say Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs believes there is definitely grave and reasonable doubt about their conviction.

But NOW, with the United States Supreme Court having turned down their request for a review of their conviction, the immediate issue is not their guilt or innocence, or the vindication that time may bring.

THE ISSUE NOW is to  
SAVE THE ROSENBERGS  
from the unjust, un-American, unequal sentence of  
DEATH.

WHY 4 years and 5 months,  
10 years, 14 years for Axis  
Sally, Tokyo Rose, Dr. May  
and Dr. Fuchs and DEATH  
for the ROSENBERGS?

# EVEN THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEM GUILTY PROTEST THE UNEQUAL, UNJUST SENTENCE AND ARE ASKING THE PRESIDENT FOR COMMUTATION

DOROTHY THOMPSON, The Washington Star, April 12, 1951: "The death sentence . . . depresses me . . . in 1944, we were not at war with the Soviet Union. . . . Indeed, it is unlikely that had they been tried in 1944 they would have received any such sentence."

MAX LERNER, New York Post, June 19, 1952: "I agree that the death sentence was unprecedented and harsh."

THE VERY REV. C. W. CHANDLER, Dean of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand, October 27, 1952: "Assuming that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are guilty, it must be borne in mind that it was during World War II, when Russia was an ally, that these persons committed their offense. As heinous as the offense may be, it does not merit a death sentence, and I cannot believe that in this instance the president of your republic will allow this sentence to stand."

JEWISH DAILY FORWARD, article by editor Hillel Rogoff, October 16, 1952: "When Judge Irving Kaufman passed the death sentence on the Rosenbergs, the Jewish Daily Forward

wrote that the sentence was too horrible. We have not changed our minds. . . . We express our hope that the president will save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair."

THE NATION, article by Arthur Garfield Hays, November 8, 1952: ". . . We may try, but we cannot forget the two young Rosenberg children. . . . It is the damnable death penalty that causes the uneasiness."

JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL, column by Jacob Glatstein, October 29, 1952: "One can readily see that America can very well agree not to snuff out the lives of the Rosenberg couple and not to give them the maximum penalty, which our country has never before given anyone in time of peace, and which was not given even to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, who much more directly, scientifically and consciously betrayed his country."

JEWISH DAY, editorial, October 16, 1952: ". . . believing in our democratic system of justice and in the just application of our laws, we feel that we are entitled to appeal to the President that he should commute the death sentence. . . ."

## NOTABLES WHO HAVE SPOKEN UP FOR THE ROSENBERGS:



UNITED STATES BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY CLAY NEWCOMER (RET.); REV. CLARENCE D. HERRIOTT; HONORABLE SIDNEY SILVERMAN, Member of Parliament, Great Britain; WALDO FRANK, author; REV. JOHN PAUL JONES, Union Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; RABBI ABRAHAM CRONBACH; DOROTHY DAY, editor of the CATHOLIC WORKER; RABBI DR. MEYER SHARFF; DR. GEORGE SARTON, Professor of Mathematics, Harvard University and President of the International Union of the History of Science; RABBI FRANKLIN COHN; HONORABLE ROBERT KENNY, Los Angeles; DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, author; REV. AMOS MURPHY, Boston; REV. STEPHEN



FRITCHMAN, Los Angeles; YURI SUHL, author; NELSON ALGREN, author; a Group of Catholic Laymen associated with the CATHOLIC WORKER (Michael Harrington, Robert Ludlow, Martin Corbin, Isidore Fazio, Charles McCormack, Roger O'Neil); PROF. ROLAND H. BAINTON, Yale Divinity School; DR. PAUL L. WHITELY, Franklin and Marshall College; RABBI ABRAHAM HORVITZ; REV. H. H. LESTER; RABBI L. A. GREENBERG; REV. THOMAS McCANDLESS, New York; REV. CHARLES WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Albany, N. Y., and thousands of others. (Names of organizations and institutions are given solely for purposes of identification.)

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
Room 509, 930 F Street, N.W. ME 8-2477

January 28, 1953

Dear Friend:

With the inauguration of a new President the fight to win clemency for the Rosenbergs must be renewed, with even greater vigor than before.

First of all, every individual and organization should send letters and telegrams to President Eisenhower, even if you have already written to the White House. A flood of fresh correspondence will impress the new President with the seriousness and earnestness of the people's feelings.

The National Committee is organizing a series of delegations from all parts of the country to visit Congressmen as well as Administration officials. These delegations will start the week of January 26. Your local committee is planning to participate in this work and asks that you get in touch with us to give us suggestions as to the make-up of a Washington delegation.

The world-wide response to the Rosenberg case, as reflected in the enclosed Newsletter is indeed heartening. But to insure the success of our appeal we must continue to bring the facts of the case to ever-widening numbers of people, here and elsewhere. Therefore we ask you to continue to collect funds for this purpose and to turn them in to the committee at 930 F Street, N.W., Room 509.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN B. STONE  
Chairman

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CLEMENCY NEWSLETTER

Last month the nation was stirred by the eloquent, angry denunciation of the death sentence from noted scientist Harold Urey, and by the simple statement agreeing with his by fellow-scientist Albert Einstein. Now come reports of statements and activities from groups and individuals from all areas of this country, from all parts of the world.

**CLERGYMEN.** On January 14 the New York Times reported that 1500 Christian clergymen had signed an open letter to the President which said, in part: "We ask you in the spirit of the love which casts out fear to mitigate a punishment of such terrible finality and which, for the offense, is unique in our history."

**NOTED CITIZENS** who have spoken out recently include Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who told a press conference in Northfield, Minnesota, that she felt "there is a great deal of hope..." that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will win executive clemency "on humanitarian grounds alone." (1/11/53) In Washington famous Negro woman leader Mrs. Mary Church Terrell made public a letter she had sent the President urging him to commute the death sentence.

**LABOR** is becoming increasingly vocal. Over 100 local union leaders from all segments of labor signed an appeal to President Truman on January 13, declaring that "the imposition of the death sentence...has shocked public opinion throughout the world...."

In addition many local unions are on record for clemency. Among them are AFL locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Bakery and Confectionary Workers, Paper Workers, Jewelry Workers, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators and the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

Also CIO locals of the United Auto Workers (including large Ford Local 600), United Furniture Workers, United Shoe Workers and International Woodworkers. Also such independent unions as Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Furriers Joint Council, Teachers Union of New York, Marine Cooks and Stewards, and International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

**FROM ABROAD.** In France the League of the Rights of Man, an organization composed of foremost jurists, public officials and outstanding intellectuals, issued a strong statement expressing belief in the innocence of the Rosenbergs. Noted playwright Jean Paul Sartre spoke out for clemency in his magazine Les Temps Modernes. Conservative newspapers such as Le Figaro, L'Aurere, Le Monde and Franc-tireur have urged clemency.

Overwhelming sentiment for clemency among the people in Italy is reported by correspondent George Weller of the Chicago Daily News. From Wuhan, China comes a message of support for the Rosenbergs from nineteen Christian missions. A large meeting was held in Sao Paulo, Brazil and a petition with 2,100 signatures presented to the U.S. Ambassador. Expressions of support have come from groups of distinguished citizens in Iceland and in India.

Canadian interest in the case is wide. A vigil was held in Ottawa and a group of citizens participating in it spoke to the U.S. Ambassador; a delegation of ministers and other prominent citizens submitted a statement for clemency to the U.S. Consul-General in Vancouver; the Ottawa Citizen carried an editorial expressing doubt of the Rosenbergs' guilt and urging clemency.

In England, Peter Freeman, Labor M.P. from Newport, added his name to a petition asking for clemency. The London Trades Council has joined the appeal, as have the Hounslow Trades Council, 13 executive board members of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Belfast (Ireland) Trades Council.

**PRESS** support for clemency is increasing in this country. Freda Kirchwey, editor of The Nation, wrote a full-page article arguing for clemency on humanitarian grounds and for "an honest weighing of the Rosenbergs' offense against the irreparable punishment they face."

Other statements for clemency have appeared in The Jewish Frontier; The LaCrosse Register (official organ of the LaCrosse, Wisconsin, Catholic diocese); the Reconstructionist (organ of the Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation); the Jewish Examiner; Message to Israel; the Saratoga Saratogian, the McKeesport, Pa. News; the York Gazette; and by columnist Robert Grannis of the Brooklyn Eagle.

C L E M E N C Y   N E W S L E T T E R

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Also CIO locals of the United Auto Workers (including large Ford Local 600), United Furniture Workers, United Shoe Workers and International Woodworkers. Also such independent unions as Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Furriers Joint Council, Teachers Union of New York, Marine Cooks and Stewards, and International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

**FROM ABROAD.** In France the League of the Rights of Man, an organization composed of foremost jurists, public officials and outstanding intellectuals, issued a strong statement expressing belief in the innocence of the Rosenbergs. Noted playwright Jean Paul Sartre spoke out for clemency in his magazine Les Temps Modernes. Conservative newspapers such as Le Figaro, L'Aurere, Le Monde and Franctireur have urged clemency.

Overwhelming sentiment for clemency among the people in Italy is reported by correspondent George Weller of the Chicago Daily News. From Wuhan, China comes a message of support for the Rosenbergs from nineteen Christian missions. A large meeting was held in Sao Paulo, Brazil and a petition with 2,100 signatures presented to the U.S. Ambassador. Expressions of support have come from groups of distinguished citizens in Iceland and in India.

Canadian interest in the case is wide. A vigil was held in Ottawa and a group of citizens participating in it spoke to the U.S. Ambassador; a delegation of ministers and other prominent citizens submitted a statement for clemency to the U.S. Consul-General in Vancouver; the Ottawa Citizen carried an editorial expressing doubt of the Rosenbergs' guilt and urging clemency.

In England, Peter Freeman, Labor M.P. from Newport, added his name to a petition asking for clemency. The London Trades Council has joined the appeal, as have the Hounslow Trades Council, 13 executive board members of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Belfast (Ireland) Trades Council.

**PRESS** support for clemency is increasing in this country. Freda Kirchwey, editor of The Nation, wrote a full-page article arguing for clemency on humanitarian grounds and for "an honest weighing of the Rosenbergs' offense against the irreparable punishment they face."

Other statements for clemency have appeared in The Jewish Frontier; The LaCrosse Register (official organ of the LaCrosse, Wisconsin, Catholic diocese); the Reconstructionist (organ of the Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation); the Jewish Examiner; Message to Israel; the Saratoga Saratogian, the McKeesport, Pa. News; the York Gazette; and by columnist Robert Grannis of the Brooklyn Eagle.

# THE ELECTRIC CHAIR CAN'T KILL THE DOUBTS IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

— Attend the —  
**World's Largest Clemency Rally**  
**RANDALL'S ISLAND STADIUM**  
**Sunday Afternoon, April 26, 2 P. M.**

ADMISSION \$1.00

ALL UNDER 16 FREE

*See and Hear*

**"THE ROSENBERG STORY"**

A Dramatic Presentation

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT:

NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS  
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-9694

THERE IS DOUBT in the case: The U.S. Court of Appeals called the prosecutor's conduct "reprehensible."

THERE IS DOUBT in the case: The FBI admitted on December 1 that it helped an important witness lie under oath!

THERE IS DOUBT—Chief Justice James Wolfe of Utah, Judge Norval K. Harris, and other eminent judges and lawyers say that the Rosenbergs did not get a fair trial!

THERE IS DOUBT—Great scientists like Albert Einstein and Harold Urey say they believe the Rosenbergs rather than the Greenglasses and other government witnesses.

THERE IS DOUBT—The Rosenbergs maintain to this very day that they are innocent!

---

*Write - Wire President Eisenhower:*

**COMMUTE THE DEATH SENTENCE!**

# FOR A HAPPY and PEACEFUL 1953

NEWS OF

## PEACE

...to work for peace is the best civilian defense!

COMBINED  
LONG ISLAND  
EDITION

VOLUME 2, NO. 1 JAN. 1953

# PEOPLE DEMAND PEACE!

### The Gallup Poll

## Feeling That Korea Was a Mistake Biggest Factor in Ike's Landslide

By GEORGE GALLUP,  
Director, American Institute

weeks before the Presidential elec- ing in the winter of 1950. The av-  
tion: large voter felt that war against

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gets act for  
Gallup Poll  
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DEAR MR. Eisenhower,

I am an American mother of a boy in Korea. Along with many other parents and relatives of men in the service, I took heart at your recent promise to go to Korea. That promise gave us hope that if you were elected you would act firmly and speedily to end the bloodshed and tears of the Korean nightmare.

Your tremendous victory showed how strong is the yearning for peace. It is therefore with great fear and dismay that I have been reading of talk of sending more troops to Korea and extending that war. We cry out against the seemingly endless appetite of a war machine which is taking our loved ones--the cream of American youth.

The chief results of this senseless war have been the skyrocketing of prices and taxes and the curtailment of benefits for all the people.

I fully appreciate that you adopted your peace platform in response to the people's wishes. I know that the people will see to it that you act quickly in calling for a cease-fire now in Korea. I am counting on millions of Americans writing to you as I am doing to make your promise of peace a reality.

An American Mother.

## LONG ISLAND REPRESENTED AT VIENNA!

On December 12, 1952, the Congress of the Peoples for Peace opened in Vienna. Two delegates representing the many Long Island peace groups left early in the month to participate in discussion with representatives from all over the world.

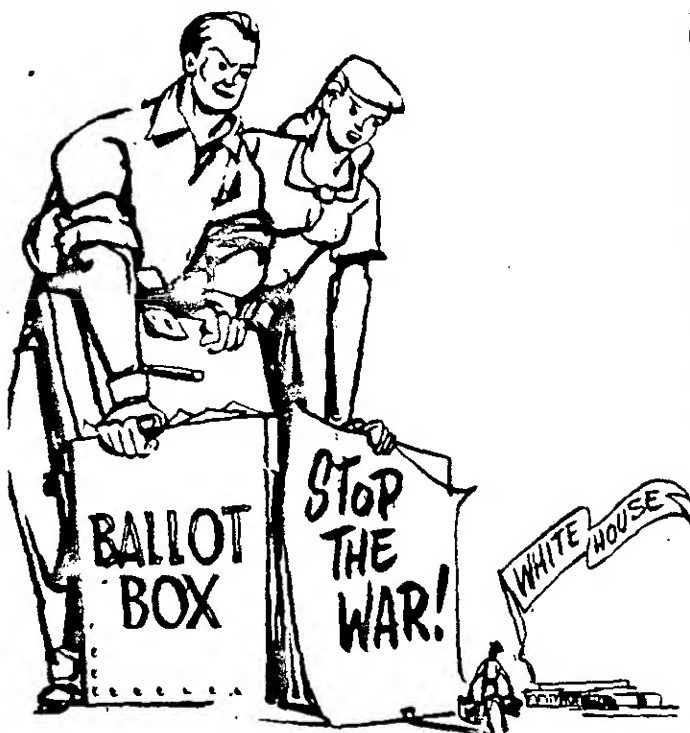
Relatives and friends said good-bye at the airfield to the delegates who carried many gifts of ceramic jewelry, children's mittens, stuffed toys for the delegates from other countries to express the goodwill of the American people. They thanked the hundreds of people throughout Long Island who contributed to pay the expenses of the plane fare.

THE LONG ISLAND NEWS OF PEACE will sponsor a reception for the delegates upon their return, so that as many people as possible will hear their report on the hopes for peace rising from the Congress in Vienna.

Dear Mr. President-Elect:  
The most precious gift we can give and receive this holiday season is Peace in Korea.  
Millions of Americans elected you out of a deep desire for an end to killing and war.  
I urge you to bring about an immediate Cease-Fire in Korea with negotiations continuing afterward.  
BRING OUR BOYS HOME.

THOUSANDS OF THESE NEW YEARS PEACE GREETINGS ARE BEING SENT TO PRES-ELECT EISENHOWER. CONTACT YOUR LOCAL PEACE CHAPTER OR WRITE TO P.O. BOX 54, FOREST HILLS IF YOU WISH ADDITIONAL CARDS





Editorial Note: This letter was received by a woman in Forest Hills and is printed below "as is".

Dear Sir,

we are the women of Marzabotto. Marzabotto is a Village of Emilia, where, on September 29th 1944 the Nazis killed 1830 among men, women and children.

We, the women of Marzabotto, of this martyr village where the barbarity of the german invader rushed even against the mother having in their bosoms the creatures not yet born, where the raging of the war sewed the dead of children and old men indiscriminately, we invite you to read the message the Women's International Democratic Federation has launched calling the women all over the world to unite themselves and defend peace. Doing this we are sure to interpret the feeling of all the women who, as well as we, have suffered from the horrors of war.

We call out to you, to join us so there will be no more massacre of Marzabotto in Italy and in the world.

We beg you to demand to your government that it orders the cessation of the war in Korea, that it gives its support to the Convention of Ginevra (1925) for the outlaw bacteriological war and listens to the voice of American people and of all peoples of the world whose dearest wish is to see violence and war replaced by the spirit of negotiation and understanding.

Engage your government to carry on a policy of peace, so that the American women and the women of the whole world may live without frightful thoughts of war, in a world of peace.

The women of Marzabotto (Italy)

## EDITORIALS

".....to work for peace  
as the best civilian defense"

Published by the Long Island and Queens  
Co-Ordinated Committees for Peace

P.O.Box 54  
Forest Hills, L.I.

THE LONG ISLAND NEWS OF PEACE comes out with its first issue on an island-wide basis at a most opportune time. The majority of the people in our country have made known their preference for a candidate for President mainly because of his promise to stop the war in Korea. We in Queens and Nassau and Suffolk counties add our fervent wishes and prayers to this outcry for "Peace in Korea Now!". The question of the repatriation of the prisoners is the only remaining stumbling block effecting a cease-fire. Let's stop immediately the killing of our sons and brothers (and the sons and brothers of the Korean people) and settle the disputed questions later through discussions.

We are happy at the opportunity of greeting our neighbors in Long Island each month. Our paper has a great potential if we measure up to the challenge of bringing the news of peace activities in the three counties to our readers. We want to hear from you about what is going on in your neighborhood. When your Parents Association wins a victory in the Board of Estimates and gets a new school for Queens—that's NEWS OF PEACE because our taxes are going going for the needs of our children instead of into the instruments of war. When your Tenants organization is successful in securing housing for a Negro family in a formerly all-white community—that's NEWS OF PEACE because learning to live at peace with all people begins at home. When your union is able to win an increase for its membership, that's NEWS OF PEACE because raising the standard of living of the people of Long Island is possible only when we gear our economy for peace instead of war. (Incidentally, this raised standard of living is good for business, too.) And when your Civic Association in Nassau or Suffolk passes a resolution condemning the construction of a germ warfare research center on Plum Island, that's NEWS OF PEACE!

Write to us so that we can report these successes to our neighbors.

Evelyn Bradie  
Executive Secretary  
Queens-Nassau-Suffolk  
Coordinating Committee

## CHAPTER NOTES

### Annadale

The women of the peace committee held a luncheon in honor of their chairman, Frieda Isenberg, where they pledged to go on with their work for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

### Bayside

A few people are stirring around in one section of Bayside to set up a peace committee for their neighborhood. Here's wishing them success!

### Clearview

The peace committee reports work has been started on the campaign against the Plum Island hoof-and-mouth and germ warfare installations. The members of this group are signing up their neighbors and friends to the petition. A delegation visited Rep. Robert Tripp Ross of Queens and obtained his pledge to oppose the Plum Island hoof-and-mouth laboratory.

### Forest Hills

A welcome home buffet-style dinner was given the chairman of the peace committee, Mr. Louis Liebert and his wife, Minnie. Various members and friends contributed and concocted the numerous dishes, making the dinner an epicurean success as well as financial.

### Flushing

The Flushing Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom reports that on October 30, 31, and Nov. 1, the National Board of the WIL met at the Quaker meeting house in Flushing. An interesting public meeting was on South Africa led by the accredited representative to the U.N., Mrs. Gladys Walser. On Sunday, Nov. 2, an institute was held at the Hotel Sanford. The speaker was Mr. Mani, journalist from India.

### Kew Gardens Hills

The women for Peace here had a wonderful party this month—a Holiday Latke party at the Normans. Purpose: To raise money for the delegates for peace going to Vienna. Just how many latkes (potato pancakes) were eaten has still to be reported.

FOR THE PRICE OF A BOMBER ...

350 HOMES



### Levittown

Mrs. Lucille Gold reports that the Peace Mobile recently came to Levittown. This brilliantly mounted exhibition for peace on wheels met a good response from the neighbors, particularly on signatures against the Plum Island germ warfare installations.

## MRS. FDR URGED TO ACT ON GERM WARFARE

The American Nationality Women's Council in writing to Mrs. Roosevelt, spoke of the Plum Island installations and the fact that high ranking military men have called for the use of germ warfare. They urged that Mrs. Roosevelt bring the germ warfare question before the U.S. delegation and insist upon the ratification of the Geneva Convention by our government.

### Blue Star Mothers Speak

At a recent meeting of the Blue Star Mothers of St. Albans, a vote was taken to oppose the germ warfare installations on Plum Island.

They voiced their desire to take practical steps to join the many people in opposition to the Plum Island projects and do what they could to work against its coming into being.

### REPRIEVE FOR PLUM ISLAND?

Among the various mandates written by the voters of the nation on Nov. 4 we certainly would list one to Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan: Lay off that plan to build a \$10,000,000 hoof and mouth disease laboratory on Plum Island.

That is the project which this strong-willed bureaucrat, now happily on his way out, has been trying to cram down the throats of the alarmed Long Islanders. They want no establishment which will plant a tremendously infectious virus on their door-step, separated by less than a mile of water from a rich agricultural area.

From the start this has been Secretary Brannan's own baby. Investigation by this newspaper demonstrated that the "hearings" at which residents of the area were supposed to have a say were a farce. . . . .

EDITORIAL "WORLD TELEGRAM" NOV. 12



## B.Z. GOLDBERG CALLS FOR ROSENBERG CLEMENCY

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are sentenced to die in the electric chair January 12 on a conviction of peacetime espionage, are victims of war hysteria and anti-Semitism, according to Mr. B.Z. Goldberg, well-known columnist in "The Jewish Day". Speaking to an audience called by the Forest Hills, Annadale and Kew Gardens Peace Chapters on Dec. 4 Mr. Goldberg, a spokesman for the Jewish people and a distinguished scholar, maintained that if this country goes deeper into war the hysteria would mount and many Jewish people critical of the Government's foreign policy would fall prey to the anti-Semitic charge of "traitor".

Clemency for the Rosenbergs, that they may live, is the first necessity, according to Mr. Goldberg. A resolution was adopted asking President Truman to set aside the death sentence due to the atmosphere of hysteria and prejudice in which they were tried, and in the name of mercy for the two young

Rosenberg children.

Mr. Goldberg brought to light the bad relationship between the brother David Greenglass, who turned state's evidence, to the Rosenbergs. Also Mr. Goldberg explained the inadequacy of Greenglass' scientific background, making his supposed grasp of the secret of the atom bomb seem implausible to many scientists. And in the opinion of Mr. Goldberg, Judge Kaufman, to avoid being accused of being too easy on a fellow Jew, gave the shocking death sentence and hysterically accused the Rosenbergs of being instrumental in starting the Korean war.

The charge against the Rosenbergs of peacetime espionage is considerably less serious than wartime treason, for which Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose each received less than 10 years.

The meeting adjourned with the Chairman requesting those interested to contact the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y.

## Karen Morley Stars at Duo Art

## Calendar of Events

Anyone who wasn't at the Duo-Art Academy Saturday, Nov. 22, missed a memorable evening of film, song, and dance, featuring Karen Morley, Academy Award Winner. Miss Morley captivated the audience with her dramatic readings of peace poems. She also told of her recent appearance before the McCarran Committee.

The program opened with Jackie Berman, warming up the audience with a few folk songs, followed by two films, "A Time for Greatness", the popular Quaker peace film and the moving and dramatic children's cantata, entitled "When We Grow Up".

A high point in the evening was actor Stanley Green's presentation of his own peace song. The well-known team of Burton & Kaye provided a light touch with their hilarious satirical number.

## more evenings planned

The evening was sponsored by the Cultural Division of the Queens-Nassau-Suffolk Coordinating Committee for Peace. Tickets are available for the remaining four evenings which include a gala Square Dance on January 17, a Negro in the Arts program on March 7, an Evening of Film on April 18, and finally, a Musicale on May 23. The series ticket is \$4.00 and the individual tickets are \$1.25. For information write to the Queens-Nassau-Suffolk Committee for Peace, 147-40 72nd Ave., Kew Gardens, N. Y.

Jan. 7th	Rosenberg Case	Jamaica Peace Committee
Jan. 9th	Germany	Flushing Women's Int'l League for Peace & Freedom
Jan. 9th	"A Time for Greatness"	Neighbors for Peace
Jan. 17th	"What's Happening in the Peace Movement"---Luncheon	Bayside Mothers
Jan. 17th	SQUARE DANCE	Duo Art Academy

## Mme. Sun Yat Sen Speaks in Vienna for Peace

Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of China's first President, appealed to the American people to "call Eisenhower to account for his promise to end the Korean war on the strength of which he was elected President," at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace in session in Vienna according to the NEW YORK TIMES.

She continued by saying that she was speaking "to the majority of Americans who demand peace but have not lifted a finger to get it. You wonder why the world is angry with you. You did not dig into the real meaning of the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact and Mutual Security Pact."

**ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**  
CO 7001  
1455 Rowan Avenue  
St. Louis 12, Mo.

"We do not want to die. We are young and yearn for a long life of accomplishment. Yet if the only alternative to death is the purchase of life at the cost of personal dignity and abandonment of the struggle for democracy and ethical standards, there is no future for us or any legacy we can leave our children."

So said Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. On October 13, the Supreme Court refused to review their conviction and sentences. From their death cells in Sing Sing where they have been since April 1951, they again asserted their innocence of the atom-espionage charge and expressed the hope that the American people "will save us and themselves from this conspiracy to put to death innocent Americans."

A petition has been made to the Supreme Court to reconsider its decision. This might be done. The Attorney-General might consent to a new trial in the event that any new motions come before the court. And President Truman, as Chief Executive, is empowered to exercise clemency.

If you believe that the Rosenbergs and Sobell did not have a fair trial, here is what you can do AT ONCE:

1. Collect contributions from your friends, and contribute all that you possibly can. Send all money to MARY E. Ferguson at the above address, or you may send it direct to the Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.
2. Write a letter or send a wire to President Truman, and get your friends to do the same. Point out to him the unprecedented nature of these death sentences. Ask him to instruct the Attorney-General to consent to a new trial. Ask him to set aside the death sentences.
3. Reach all the new groups you possibly can with the facts of the case. (Unions, churches, social, fraternal organizations, etc.) Send for additional literature if you need it.

This may be your very last opportunity to help save the Rosenbergs. They may be executed within six weeks. If they are, it will be the first time in U.S. history that conviction on an espionage charge brought execution at the hands of a civilian court in peacetime.

A FACT SHEET ON ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE CASE: NEWSPAPER COMMENT

Did anti-Semitism play a part in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell (the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death, Sobell to 30 years for alleged atomic espionage)? The following newspaper comment, mainly from the Yiddish and the English-Jewish press, helps answer this question.

Although the following extract from the NEW YORK TIMES (December 26, 1951) does not refer directly to the case, it is relevant: "Oak Ridge, Tenn., Dec. 25 (UP) - The Government said today it was less concerned about Communists and saboteurs than about hoodlums .... United States law enforcement officials gave two reasons for the apparent absence of Communists here: 1) a predominance of pure Anglo-Saxon stock. ...."

RABBI G. GEORGE FOX in the SENTINEL: Chicago English Jewish weekly, (Feb. 7, 1952): "...When Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were condemned to death for allegedly giving secret information to enemy spies, I condemned the verdict and accused the presiding judge, who happened to be a Jew, of leaning over backward in his desire to show that Jews condemn treason ... (His decision) will be found unjust, if not illegal ... I believe strongly that a grass roots letter and telegram protest to President Truman will get those who are moved by the injustice of the decision, to some action." (Feb. 14, 1952): "The Jewish angle is important as a matter of our public relations. The death of the Rosenbergs for treason, even though undeserved, will give our enemies a handle to a paddle which will never be out of use. Let us avoid such a possibility."

RABBI LOUIS D. GROSS, publisher of the JEWISH EXAMINER, (March 14, 1952): "After plowing through volumes of the evidence presented in this tragic case, I am not convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Rosenbergs are guilty ... It is quite possible, and very disturbing, to feel that the hapless Rosenberg couple may have been victimized by the anti-Communist hysteria which has been sweeping this country with deadly effect ... Why did Judge Kaufman in this case impose the extreme penalty? ... Did he think the death sentences against the Rosenbergs was necessary to counteract the anti-Semitic charge of Communism against Jews in general? Apparently this jurist has not learned that anti-Semitism has nothing to do with the truth."

JEWISH DAILY FORWARD (April 6, 1951): "When we editors got the news that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were sentenced to death, a shudder passed through all of us ... We are certain that every Jew who read this sad news felt this way. From our hearts came the words, 'Death sentence, too horrible' ... Every Jewish home will be shattered by this tragedy."

THE JEWISH DAY, editorial (April 8, 1951): "Judge Kaufman's verdict is more in harmony with the time in which we live at present than with the time during which the crime was committed. We hope that a way will be found to set aside the death sentence."

PHINEAS J. BIRON, Syndicated English-Jewish columnist, in the INDIANAPOLIS JEWISH CHRONICLE (March 7, 1952): "... Not a single jury member was Jewish and this in the city of New York, which has a Jewish population amounting to one third of the total population ... Strange, or rather sinister, if you ask us." (November 9, 1951): "It is not for us to decide whether the Rosenbergs are guilty, but from what we have read of the legal proceedings we have come to the conclusion that more than reasonable doubt exists as to their guilt."

SAMUEL B. GACH, publisher of the CALIFORNIA JEWISH VOICE, (February 29, 1952): "My only concern was why a Jewish judge had to ... decide a death penalty for peacetime espionage and so scribble a shameful precedent on the pages of American jurisprudence. It could only have been because the legal killer, Judge Irving Kaufman, is a Jew, and the defendants were Jews; and to prove that he was unbiased, he acquiesced to legal murder in the time of national hysteria and only because the be-robed and politically anointed punk was a scared and synthetic American

and a weaker than no-good Jew ... I abhor the death sentence and despise the judge who proclaimed it." (March 7, 1952) (In reply to criticism for his position on the case): "Was Judge Kaufman in full command of his emotional balance when he passed sentence? Are any of us vacuumed against the witch-hunting hysteria? ..." (March 14, 1952): "The domestic Hitlers and anti-Semites will wield the degradation of the Rosenbergs as a cudgel with which to bludgeon ALL Jews ... We shall continue NOT to be silent."

M. DANZIS, then Editor, in the JEWISH DAY (April 12, 1951): "The death sentence which Judge Kaufman passed on the Rosenbergs left bitter doubts as to the justice of the verdict and above all, about the note which the judge sounded in his summary before the jury. ... The fact is, that the Rosenberg trial was Jewish throughout because of the fact that the accused, the judge, the prosecutor and the lawyer were all Jewish. The press made a point of it. In Hearst's Daily Mirror there was an editorial saying that those who do not wish to accuse all Jews of Communism because of the Rosenbergs, should not forget that the prosecutor who conducted the trial against the Rosenbergs, and the judge who condemned them to death, are themselves Jewish. In other words, that Judge Kaufman and prosecutor Saypol are stoning not only for the sins of the Rosenbergs, but of all other Jews."

"The death sentence which Judge Kaufman issued left the feeling that precisely because he is a Jew, he went to an extreme and applied the heavy hand of judgment ... There is a suspicion that the fact that Judge Kaufman is a Jew perhaps unconsciously motivated him to issue a verdict which, in the opinion of many, is considered to be unjust and brutal ... One cannot overlook the Jewish element in this unfortunate, tragic Rosenberg trial ... if the Rosenbergs are, as Judge Kaufman has said, guilty of the death of 50,000 American soldiers in Korea, one can easily hold the Rosenbergs and their like responsible for the atom war against America."

"Has Judge Kaufman considered to what his speech can lead?"

H. LEIVIK, well-known Yiddish poet, in the JEWISH DAY, (April 16, 1951): "What led the judge to give the extreme penalty (to Ethel Rosenberg)? Is it not perhaps the fact that the judge is a Jew and the defendants are Jews? The judge was confronted with the bitter fact that those tried for treason were Jews. He himself, a Jew struggled with his duty to be objective and did not have the strength to rise above himself, did not have the power to free himself from today's heated tensions in the land, and was also afraid that perhaps, if he were not to give them the death penalty, he would be suspected of not having done so because he is a Jew ... Precisely because against the accused Jews stood Jewish accusers and a Jewish judge, whose loyalty to America is beyond a shadow of a doubt -- precisely because the judge should have been free from every Jewish complex - he should under no circumstances have issued the death sentence in this trial against the mother of two children... It is hard to accept the severity of the verdict ... The death penalty should be changed."

LOUIS HARAP, Managing Editor of JEWISH LIFE, (January 1952): "It has been said that no anti-Semitism intruded into the trial itself. But this is to overlook the fact that Irving Saypol, the Jewish prosecutor, did not permit a single Jew, of the three hundred jurors in the panel, to sit on the jury ... Irving Saypol as is now widely known, was admonished by the Court of Appeals in August 1951, for his appeals, to 'racial prejudice' against a Jewish witness in the Remington case."

In an article in the CANADIAN JEWISH WEEKLY (February 28, 1952): "A study of the details of the case shows that it will go down in history as a parallel to the Dreyfus case -- and the Sacco-Vanzetti case."

For additional material and inquiries, write to NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, 246 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

Know the facts of this supremely important case

YOU can help SAVE Julius and  
Ethel Rosenberg. YOU CAN HELP  
PRESERVE Justice for all of us.

HEAR - DAVID ALMAN

Executive Secretary of the  
National Committee to Secure  
Justice in the Rosenberg Case

Writer, and neighbor of the  
Rosenbergs for several years

HEAR

A recording made at the  
Rosenberg mass meeting in  
New York on March 12

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\* THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 8:30 p.m. - 629 N. VANDEVENTER \*  
\* (near Delmar) \*  
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ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE

TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Address all communications to Mary E. Ferguson (Chairman)  
1225 Goodfellow CU 0573



NEW CIVIL LIBERTIES COUNCIL

Samuel A. Miller, Secretary

300 Whitney Avenue

New Haven, Conn.

(Affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 23, 1953

Dear Mr. President:

We, the members of the Executive Committee of the New Haven Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, respectfully petition you to commute the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg who were convicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York of conspiring to violate the Espionage Act by combining to communicate secret information to Russia and who are now awaiting execution at Sing Sing prison. We urge you to grant clemency to these defendants for the following reasons:

1) The death penalty is unprecedented in this type of case. The defendants were found guilty of committing espionage not treason. The bulk of the case against them involved trafficking with Russia while that country was our ally in World War II. The defendants were not prosecuted and convicted for aiding a formal enemy. Even in treason cases the death penalty has been imposed only twice by our civilian courts. It has never been imposed in espionage cases.

2) The Rosenbergs received severer penalties than many of their alleged accomplices whose participation in the crime was at least as extensive. Harry Gold, Morton Sobell, David and Ruth Greenglass, Elizabeth Bentley and Emil Fuchs either received lighter punishment or have not been prosecuted at all.

3) There is at least one reason why the Rosenbergs should not be singled out for the severe death penalty but on the contrary should be treated with special consideration. They will leave behind two innocent minor children who will be deprived of a chance of ever seeing their parents again.

4) The carrying out of so extreme a penalty for espionage in the United States will come as a shock to many Europeans and Asiatics who have come to regard the United States as a leader for principles of humane justice. The much lighter penalties imposed on Emil Fuchs convicted by British courts and on the defendants in the Canadian spy trials are certain to bring out unfavorable criticism of the United States. If the Rosenbergs thus become <sup>martyrs</sup> ~~mark~~ in the eyes of many people whose friendship and good will we have been seeking, the execution will not serve our best interests.

5) During the time of the Rosenbergs trial and today there is in this country an atmosphere of fear and hysteria among many people that tends to lead them to judge and punish certain crimes more severely than they would if the times permitted more mature judgment. We cannot help but feel that there is at least a reasonable



charge that the unusual death penalty was to some extent the consequences of this atmosphere and to that extent deprived the defendants of the full measure of humane justice to which our inhabitants are normally entitled.

Sincerely yours,

Co-Chairman: Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg, Pastor of Congregation  
Mishkan Israel;

Co-Chairman: Theodore W. Greene, Professor of Philosophy, Yale  
University, Master of Silliman College;

Recording Secretary: Margaret Nugent, housewife;

Corresponding Secretary: Nathan D. Weiss, business man;

Treasurer: Mina R. Winnick, housewife,

Members of the Executive Board:

Thomas I. Emerson, Professor, Yale Law School;

Vern Countryman, Associate Professor, Yale Law School;

David Haber, Associate Professor, Yale Law School;

The Reverend Theodore S. Ledbetter, Pastor of the Dixwell  
Congregational Church;

Helen Lane, housewife;

Sidney W. Fink, Department of Anthropology, Yale University;

David Solman, medical student;

Louis Zemel, business man.

NOTE: The organizations are listed for the purpose of identification only.

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ISSUED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG COMMITTEE  
BOX 1233, Central Station, St. Louis, Missouri

# THE ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE!

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were indicted in 1950, charged with giving atomic secrets to Russia in 1944, when she was our wartime ally. They have maintained that they did not do it. They were sentenced to die in the electric chair. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT AMERICANS HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH ON SUCH A CHARGE.

The execution date has been set for the week of January 12, 1953.

Many Americans believe there is grave and reasonable doubt about their guilt. They were convicted on the unsupported testimony of David Greenglass, a confessed spy. Now an FBI agent has testified under oath that some of the evidence was perjured.

The immediate issue is not their guilt or innocence, or the vindication that time may bring. THE ISSUE NOW IS TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS FROM THE UNJUST, UN-AMERICAN, UNFAIR SENTENCE OF DEATH. NO OTHER AMERICANS, EVEN CONFESSED SPIES LIKE HARRY GOLD, RECEIVED THE DEATH SENTENCE.

## PUBLIC OPINION CLAMORS FOR CLEMENCY

THE CHURCHMAN (Protestant Episcopal) in an editorial on November 1, 1952

"The Churchman feels that the death sentence, in the light of the far milder treatment of more serious offenders than the Rosenbergs, is both excessive and cruel. We believe that the execution of these two individuals will only hurt the name of the United States..."

JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL, Column by Jacob Glatstein, October 29, 1952

"One can readily see that America can very well agree not to snuff out the lives of the Rosenberg couple and not give them the maximum penalty, which our country has never before given anyone in time of peace, and which was not given even to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, who much more directly, scientifically and consciously betrayed his country."

## WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

1. Send a letter, telegram, or postcard to the President, the White House, Washington, D. C., respectfully urging him to commute the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.
2. Ask your organization—church, union, synagogue, veterans' group, Women's Auxiliary, social club, bridge club—to send similar letters to the President.
3. Send a contribution—whatever you can afford—to the St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Box 1233, Central Station, St. Louis, Mo. Do it today. The execution is set for the week of January 12th.

St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case  
Box 1233, Central Station, St. Louis, Mo.

## A CALL TO A NATIONAL CLEMENCY AND PRAYER GATHERING FOR

MERCY FOR ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG AND MORTON SOBELL

Washington, D. C., January 4 and 5, 1953 (Sunday and Monday)

To Our Fellow Americans:--

Today Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, young parents of two small sons, sit in the death house at Sing Sing prison, facing execution the week of January 12. Their co-defendant Morton Sobell, is in Alcatraz Prison, under a thirty year sentence.

They were convicted of conspiracy to give information, during World War II, to our ally, Soviet Russia. These three asserted their innocence then--and they assert their innocence today.

Many Americans have expressed the fear that the Rosenbergs and Sobell may have been unjustly convicted because of the tragic political and social passions that are so widespread today. Many thousands of other Americans are convinced that the death penalty is too severe.

All these are appalled at these death sentences because never before in our country's history--in peace or war--has a civilian court sentenced anyone to death on such a charge. Even Dr. Klaus Fuchs, regarded as the key man in an alleged conspiracy, was sentenced to only 14 years in prison.

They are moved by the terrible blight these sentences, if carried out, will cast upon the two orphaned Rosenberg children.

They ask: What example to the world will these death sentences set? What problems will we solve by taking the lives of these two young people?

They appeal to the President of the United States to spare the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

To the end that the President and Congress may see how great are the numbers of the American people who are for clemency for the Rosenbergs and Sobell, a National Clemency Gathering has been called for January 4 and 5 (Sunday and Monday) in Washington, D. C.

The Gathering will appeal to the President, the Department of Justice, and members of Congress, and will engage in prayer and work for mercy for the Rosenbergs in the nation's capital on those two days.

We invite and urge the participation of men and women throughout this area, irrespective of religious or political affiliation, of churches and synagogues, unions and professional associations, civic and cultural groups, women's organizations and all other associations--to participate in this urgent cause.

If ever there was a time for our nation to show to the world its capacity for mercy and humaneness, that time is now.

You can help save them from

# DEATH In The ELECTRIC CHAIR!

## An Open Letter To President Harry S. Truman

Dear Mr. President:

Tonight two young people sit, or pace the floor of their cells, in the death house of Sing Sing prison. One is Julius Rosenberg, an obscure graduate engineer. The other is his wife, Ethel. They have been sentenced to death in the electric chair.

Their two children, Robbie, 4, and Michael, 8, are still waiting for their mother and father to come home.

The Supreme Court has refused their request for a hearing. Only you, Mr. President, can halt their execution. Our laws have given you authority and obligation to grant executive clemency when clemency is just. You recently exercised this authority by granting clemency to the man who killed a White House guard in an attempt on your life.

The Rosenbergs were accused of conspiracy to commit espionage. A jury upheld the charge. A judge, breaking every precedent in America's history of such cases, sentenced them to die in the electric chair. (As you know, Mr. President, no civilian court has ever—either in peace or war—pronounced a death sentence on this charge. Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose were found guilty of treason in working for the enemy and 10 years' imprisonment was deemed sufficient punishment.)

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have steadfastly denied any guilt. Many prominent lawyers, scholars, pastors, priests and rabbis have studied the evidence and expressed serious doubts as to whether they are guilty.

Typical among opinions of these people is the statement of the eminent scholar, Rabbi Dr. Meyer Sharff: "I have studied and pondered long over the facts in the Rosenberg Case . . . I came to the firm conviction that something had to be done to save these persons from an undeserved fate."

More than 50,000 Americans have signed a legal brief urging a new trial. Many who are non-committal regarding guilt or innocence, believe the Rosenbergs should not be killed and have joined the request for clemency.

The fear is expressed that we are facing a repetition of a shameful episode in American history—the frameup and execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco and Vanzetti, two poor immigrants, were put to death in 1927. "They were convicted by the atmosphere and not by the evidence," according to Felix Frankfurter, now U.S. Supreme Court justice.

Others have been executed—only to have history prove them innocent. So long as one single doubt of their guilt remains, the Rosenbergs must not die.

If punishment for wrongdoing is the objective, this mother and father have suffered the tortures of the damned as they faced death during two years of imprisonment.

Only the merciful spirit of the American people and their fervent desire to guard our traditions of justice, plus action by yourself, can save these two from the horror of death in the electric chair.

We respectfully urge you, Mr. President, to grant executive clemency before it is too late.

Sign Here:.....

November 19, 1953

Dear St. Louisans:

Will you join those who represent the conscience of America and ask President Truman to grant clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg?

Will you join Rabbi Abraham Gronbach, Nelson Algren, Rabbi Meyer Sharff, Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Newcomer (Ret.), Olin Downes, Rev. Amos Murphy, Rev. Harry F. Ward, A. L. Pomerantz, Dashiell Hammett, Prof. John J. DeBoer, Dorothy Day (Editor, Catholic Worker), Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Dr. W. B. B. DuBois, B. Z. Goldberg, Judge Murval K. Harris - to mention a few of the more than 50,000 Americans of every race and creed, including outstanding leaders in every field, who signed an amicus brief urging a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg?

Please read the enclosed regarding the Rosenberg Case. Then let your conscience dictate what you MUST do!

WRITE OR WIRE PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Ask him to set aside the death sentence! Do it today - NOW!

If you would like additional information about the case, the Committee will be glad to send you more details about the trial itself.

The people of France and the world spoke up and Captain Dreyfus was saved. The voices were not loud enough and Sacco and Vanzetti went to their death.

What will it be in the case of the Rosenbergs? Only YOU can answer that! We hope and pray that your appeal will be strong enough to save a man and a woman - parents of two small children.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Mary E. Ferguson)

Sol Derman

ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR THE ROSENBERGS  
1035 Rowan Ave. ST. LOUIS 12, MO

# "WE ARE INNOCENT"

—ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

HEAR THE FACTS ON THE ROSENBERG CASE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 8:00 P.M.

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St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice  
in the Rosenberg Case -

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St. Louis, Missouri

Should These  
Two People Die?

when others sentenced on the same  
charge got 14 or 15 years

Today Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, young parents of two small sons, sit in the death house of Sing Sing prison, facing execution the week of January 12. They were convicted of conspiracy to give information, during World War II, to our ally, Soviet Russia. They have always asserted that they did not do it.

Many Americans fear that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg may have been unjustly convicted because the excitement over Russian agents—and alleged Russian agents—is so great that it would be difficult for a court to judge calmly. Many thousands of other Americans are convinced that the death penalty is too severe. Never before in our country's history—in peace or war—has a civilian court sentenced anyone to death on such a charge.

### ROSENBERGS HAD LITTLE TO GIVE RUSSIA

Dr. Klaus Fuchs, an eminent atomic scientist, was sentenced to only 14 years. According to the government's case against the Rosenbergs, their source of information was a poorly educated machine operator at Los Alamos, who wrote down what he overheard the scientists say. What the Rosenbergs could have handed over to Russia was of little value; yet they received the death penalty.

### PUNISHMENT OUT OF LINE

Even if Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are guilty of handing some kind of information over to Russia, the death sentence is too much. The excitement over Russian agents made the court too harsh. We cannot save America by inflicting punishment on the Rosenbergs which is out of line with the sentences imposed on Fuchs, Gold and others charged with exactly the same crime. Rev. Charles Raven, chaplain to the Queen of England, says "this savage verdict underlines the conviction that America... is becoming so hysterical in its dread of Communism as to betray the very principles upon which the Constitution was founded." The execution of the Rosenbergs would shock millions of people around the world.

Thousands of people and organizations are asking that the lives of young Ethel and Julius

Rosenberg be saved. We mention a few: Ford Local 600 UAW-CIO, Prof. Stephen Love, Catholic layman and chairman of the Character Committee of the Illinois Supreme Court, Rabbi Meyer Sharff, the Boston chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, the Baptist Ministers Conference of Washington, D. C., the Chief Rabbi and twenty other rabbis of Jerusalem, Prof. Thomas Emerson of Yale Law School, Rabbi Abraham Cronbach.

### THEY MAY BE PROVEN INNOCENT... IF THEY ARE ALIVE

In 1927 a shoemaker and a fish peddler—Sacco and Vanzetti—were put to death. Today everyone realizes they were innocent. They had been arrested during the red scare which followed World War I. Excitement was stirred up against them as foreigners, just as people like Gerald L. K. Smith are developing hysteria against the Rosenbergs because they are Jews. When America discovered that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent, it was too late—they had been electrocuted.

Already there are grave doubts about the fairness of the Rosenberg trial. An FBI agent has testified under oath that the government knowingly used perjured testimony. Shall we wake up to find that the Rosenbergs are innocent—but too late? It would be better to let them live in prison, so that if they are not guilty they will have a chance to prove it. There is a strong feeling now against anyone suspected of being a Russian agent. It would take a lot of courage for a judge to grant Ethel and Julius Rosenberg a new trial. *The Supreme Court has made no decision on the merits of the Rosenberg case. It claims it has no authority to remedy the kind of unfairness which is alleged to have marked the trial.*

### TRUMAN CAN COMMUTE THE SENTENCE

President Truman can be persuaded to commute the sentence if he is asked by enough people. Join the thousands who oppose the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Write President Truman asking him to commute their sentence.

October 15, 1952

Dear Friend:

It is a little more than two weeks before the Election. No matter who the successful candidate is, the future, in a large measure, will depend on the number of votes cast and counted for Hallinan and Bass. In 1948 the Progressive Party was the party of peace. This is even clearer this year: only Hallinan and Bass are raising the question of an immediate peace in Korea. It is our duty to vote Progressive and get our friends to do the same. We must not change our minds at the last moment - as so many did in 1948.

Our main job will come AFTER election day. Mr. Hallinan and the National Committee have indicated that for the next two years we will build and organize the party from the grass roots in every state. The fight for peace must continue because neither the General nor the Governor have any peaceful intentions.

\*\*\*

Many of us were shocked when the meaning of the Smith "thought control" Act was brought home to us with the arrest of 5 workingclass leaders. The charge was "conspiracy to overthrow the government". This is indeed a very serious charge. American history, however, is replete with similar charges against union organizers, peace advocates and minor political parties. To us, from the "Show Me" State, this charge is flimsy indeed. Not one of the defendants was charged with any act at "overthrowing" the government. It is interesting that the Smith Act became law in 1940 but the government waited 12 years to make the arrests in Missouri. In every crisis, during every unpopular war for plunder men and women, who fight for peace and justice, are made the scapegoat. During such times the Bill of Rights is forgotten. But people organize, fight back and win. An Emergency Defense Committee has been organized and is working for the release of the Smith Act victims on reasonable bail and help in their defense. To date Mr. Bentner and Mrs. Forest are free on bail. The Committee needs and deserves the help of every lover of peace and freedom. Communicate with the Committee at P.O. Box 461, Wellston Sta. Mo.

\*\*\*

The moral climate of our age and the sad state of affairs in our country can well be illustrated by the action of the US Supreme Court, Monday, Oct. 13.

That august body agreed to pass upon the constitutionality of the federal law requiring gamblers to buy a \$50 tax stamp. The same Court denied a hearing to a man and woman, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death for alleged espionage and are now in Sing Sing. This is the first time in our history that a death sentence was imposed on anyone during times of peace.

If the Court does not grant them a review within 15 days, only Presidential intervention can save the lives of this husband and wife.

Having read part of the verbatim testimony of the trial, I cannot but feel that the ugly taint of anti-Semitism and the current hysterical political atmosphere prevailed in the court room.

Write President Truman to set aside the death sentence!

Send money to the Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. Money is needed very, very much.

\*\*\*

Just a few notes:

The most exciting book that I've read in a long time is CARL KEREZANI'S "We Can Be Friends". It tells how and why the cold war began. It is fully documented with quotes from the writings of James Byrnes, Cordell Hull, Winston Churchill, Adm. Loany, James Forrestal, John Foster Dulles, etc. etc. Come Sunday, Oct. 19 to see the Hallinan-Bass Movie where the book will be sold.

We gave out leaflets at the Stevenson meeting. They were well received.

Did you see the leaflet the Defense Committee put out during the VP Parade? It's a honey, better get one. It gives the low-down on the VP.

Are you getting the GUARDIAN and FREEDOM? If you want to be informed you had better subscribe.

On Saturday, October 25 at 11 AM an emergency Midwest Assembly will take place in Springfield, Illinois. It will ask Governor Stevenson how he plans to end the Korean mess - if elected. Automobiles will leave St. Louis for Springfield. Call FR 6085 if you plan to go.

Sincerely yours,

Sam Derman, Assoc. Secy

# The APPEAL

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Good-Will Toward Men"

VOLUME 1 No. 11

ST. LOUIS, MO.

## PEOPLE RALLYING TO SAVE ROSENBERGS RELIGIOUS AND OTHER LEADERS PROTEST DEATH SENTENCE OF YOUNG JEWISH COUPLE; — URGE PRESIDENT GRANT CLEMENCY

### CASE IS UNPRECEDENTED EXAMPLE OF INJUSTICE

Today, two young parents face death. For two years, Julius Rosenberg, a graduate engineer of CCNY, and his wife, Ethel, have waited in Sing Sing's death house while their two young sons live as orphans. In the summer of 1950, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, was accused of stealing A-bomb secrets from the Los Alamos project. Greenglass said he gave the secrets to the Rosenbergs. To protect himself, Greenglass accused the Rosenbergs.

Brought to trial on Greenglass' evidence, the Rosenbergs were not charged with any open crime of espionage. The government prosecutor claimed they were Communists, although he failed to prove that allegation. The government proved that the Rosenbergs were "guilty" of carrying sick benefit insurance in an interracial insurance society, of being active union members, of praising our government when it opened a second front against Hitler and of other such acts which many patriotic citizens knew they themselves had done at one time or another.

Although the government time and again announced that the "secret" of the A-bomb was no secret; although the plans which Greenglass made proved "downright unworkable" and "made little scientific sense" according to Life and Time magazines, the government prosecutor claimed the Rosenbergs stole "the one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation."

### JEWISH ASPECTS OF CASE STIR WIDE PROTESTS

New York's citizens are one-third Jewish. Yet not one Jew sat on the jury that found the Rosenbergs guilty. Prosecutor Irving Saypol has been criticized by the U.S. Court of Appeals for playing on a jury's prejudice against a Jewish witness in another case.

Here are some less obvious aspects: The Rosenbergs were indicted and tried during a period when eight New York teachers, all Jewish, were fired on charges of communism; bombings and desecrations of synagogues ranged from Florida to Philadelphia and Brooklyn; one of the largest Jewish organizations in America, the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, was ordered to dissolve itself.

The Rosenbergs, charged with treason, got a death sentence in a peace-time trial, the first such sentence in our history. Anti-Semites took the Rosenberg sentence as a green light, unleashing a flood of obscene rumors and literature. Hate groups have circulated material dripping with foul anti-Semitic obscenities.

In the wake of the Rosenberg trial came this shocking revelation by the New York Times of Dec. 26, 1951, concerning the Oak Ridge A-bomb project: "United States law enforcement officials gave two reasons for the apparent absence of Communists here; 1. 'a predominance of pure Anglo-Saxon stock. . . .'"

Many rabbis and Jewish editors, alert to the Jewish aspects of this case, have taken fearless stands against it. Said the California Jewish Voice: "a shameful precedent . . . anti-Semites will wield . . . to bludgeon all Jews."

Horrified at the death penalty, Rabbi Louis D. Gross charged: "Did he (the Jewish judge) think that the death sentence against the Rosenbergs was necessary to counteract the anti-Semitic charge

of Communism against Jews in general? . . . the hapless Rosenberg couple may have been victimized by the anti-Communist hysteria which has been sweeping this country with deadly effect?" There is a bitter memory of both Hitler's gas chambers and his Reichstag frameup in the suspicion held by Rabbi Gross and many others. Christians and Jews alike have come to realize, "Every Jewish home will be shattered by this tragedy."

### DID THE COLD WAR DOOM THE ROSENBERGS?

Were it not for the cold war between the U.S. and the USSR would Ethel and Julius Rosenberg be facing death? The crimes imputed to the Rosenbergs were alleged to have taken place in 1944 and 1945 when the Soviet Union was our ally.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson urged the President in 1945 that the A-bomb be shared with the Soviet Union. The U.S. government's Smyth Report on atomic bombs stated: "... the principles that have been used were well known to the international scientific world in 1940." The Atomic Energy Commission revealed that the USSR had known the scientific secrets of A-bomb manufacture since 1940.

One fact has changed since 1944-5 and 1952. An ally, the USSR is now considered by our government as a cold war enemy. The cold war forms a backdrop for the Rosenberg case, as it does for the trials and jailings of union leaders, writers, scientists, working men and women, teachers, doctors and others.

### ROSENBERGS FACE DEATH; TRAITORS GO FREE

Ilse Koch, "Beast of Belsen" was given amnesty. "Axis Sally" and "Tokyo Rose" found guilty of treason got ten years. Both will soon be free. Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs, confessed A-bomb spy, received a sentence of 14 years. The Rosenbergs face death. WHY? Morton Sobell, co-defendant with the Rosenbergs, got 30 years in prison. Never once was there any proof of espionage. Greenglass, who admitted stealing the "secrets" - will be free in a few years.

### PEOPLE JOIN ACROSS LAND, URGE JUSTICE

Within 24 hours after the Supreme Court refused to hear the Rosenberg case, thousands of wires, letters and resolutions flooded Washington, urging the President grant the Rosenbergs clemency. Among more than 50,000 Americans who have signed an amicus brief urging justice for the Rosenbergs are prominent civic, cultural and religious leaders. Among them Rev. Clarence D. Herriott, Prof. John J. DeBoer, Rabbi Meyer Sharf, Judge Norval K. Harris, Dorothy Day, editor of Catholic Worker, and Robert Kenny, leading member of the Los Angeles Democratic Party.

### EXECUTION DATE SET (JANUARY 12th)

SEND A WIRE OR LETTER TO PRES. TRUMAN. TELL HIM TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS. ASK YOUR FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS, COLLEAGUES AND SHOPMATES TO DO THE SAME. ASK YOUR UNION, CHURCH, SYNAGOGUE, AUXILIARY, SOCIAL CLUB TO SEND A SIMILAR WIRE OR LETTER. SEND A CONTRIBUTION TO National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N. Y.

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Edited by Joseph and Alice Hoffman

**CIRCULATION THIS ISSUE - 5,000**

**SIMPLE MEANS SHOULD BE FOUND  
BY WHICH, BY AN INTERCHANGE  
OF POINTS OF VIEW WE MAY GET  
TOGETHER; FOR THE WHOLE PRO-  
CESS OF MODERN LIFE IS A PROCESS  
BY WHICH WE MUST EXCLUDE MIS-  
UNDERSTANDING, BRING ALL MEN  
INTO COMMON COUNSEL, AND SO  
DISCOVER WHAT IS THE COMMON  
INTEREST. .... Woodrow Wilson**

### PLATFORM

The Appeal shall work for PEACE and  
UNITY with all, irrespective of race, creed  
or politics. The welfare of the people shall  
be its guiding principle and no group shall  
be placed above our determination to find  
the means of cooperation and to discover the  
truth, that peace and unity may prevail.

We shall work for adequate low cost hous-  
ing, rent controls, and real price controls,  
and insist upon the civil rights of all human  
beings without discrimination.

We call for a World Development Program  
on a vast scale, without regard to race,  
creed or politics, and urge the people to  
establish a **World Assembly** of a delegated  
body to work FOR PEACE and UNITY.

### ON CLASS HATRED

Sometimes people who express criticism of  
the ruling class are accused of inciting class  
hatred. Class hatred is a symptom of exist-  
ing conditions. Classes are not created by  
criticism, but actual conditions brought about  
by the wealthy ruling class.

Our purpose is to transform society from a  
class society to a classless and casteless so-  
ciety. Our emphasis is therefore on peace  
and unity.

### NOTICE

OWING TO INSUFFICIENT FUNDS AND  
THE NECESSITY OF MOVING EQUIPMENT,  
WHICH CONSUMED OUR TIME, WE ARE  
FORCED TO CUT THIS ISSUE TO FOUR  
PAGES. WE REGRET THAT SOME ITEMS  
SCHEDULED HAD TO BE LEFT OUT AND  
OTHERS CUT CONSIDERABLY.

The Editors

PRAYER AND.....  
EDWARD D. GOSWELL

**FREED**

Often, prayer has brought hope and comfort to countless ..... and  
it would be calloused effrontery to deprecate those words which have risen from the  
heart in anguish and despair. And still, it is well that we recognize the circumstances in  
which importunity becomes a mere evasion of responsibility. If "faith without works is  
dead," would it not seem reasonable to suppose that, in most instances, prayer without  
action is futile? Benjamin Franklin is credited with having once remarked: "Serving God  
is doing good for man, but praying is thought an easier service, and therefore more generally  
chosen." There are those who believe that war may be averted through supplication, but  
they overlook the centuries in which similar petitions neither prevented wars or quieted their  
rumors. Why has Providence remained unmoved by such earnest appeals? Could it be that  
the doorstep of Divinity is an improper place to deposit the foundlings of our human follies?

We have been placed on this beautiful planet for a noble purpose, and we have been  
endowed with the mental and material equipment to build a veritable heaven on earth.  
If we fail in this dutiful task, the blame must fall upon our shoulders, and it is both  
cowardly and ignoble to go down upon our knees and plead to be snatched from a  
disaster we have so stubbornly brought upon ourselves. War is man-made and man alone  
must end it. Human conflict will cease when humans destroy its survival value. As long  
as we live in, and condone, a society which thrives on war, we are doomed to live in a  
climate of fear and hostility. No amount of prayer can change this central fact. The  
salvation of the world depends in great measure on man's will to build a society  
which thrives on Peace. Let us be up and about our Father's business.

Reprinted from the Churchman.

### VIGILANT IN BEHALF OF LIBERTY!

Tenants of government housing projects are being called up to scan 20 typewritten  
pages of so-called "subversive" organizations and will have to swear they have never  
been affiliated to any such or lose their right to live in federally financed low rent homes.  
The cost is estimated to be \$1.00 per affidavit for 800,000 tenants.

Now a joint Senate-House Conference Committee has agreed the provision should  
cover those whose homes have been financed in whole or part by FHA, Veteran or Farm  
Credit Agency loans. FHA loans would bring some 16 million borrowers under the  
loyalty oath provisions.

California Farm Reporter

### FYKE FARMER PLANS TAX SUIT

Fyke Farmer, a former Nashville lawyer, said he will file suit in federal court unless  
action is taken by President Truman, to keep him from paying that portion of his tax  
that would go for war purposes.

In a letter to President Truman, Fyke Farmer, active in world peace movements, wrote:  
"In 1945, you appointed Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme Court as a member  
of the international committee to draft the charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal. This charter  
made individuals rather than states subject to the law. According to the principles of the  
charter which were enforced by the tribunals at Nuremberg and Tokyo, it is an offense  
against peace to plan, prepare, initiate or wage war."

Farmer said a federal tax lien of \$4,733.95 plus interest has been filed against his  
home and other property to collect the tax. He is asking the President to set aside the  
illegal assessment or to reassess the income tax for 1949 for the portion not connected with  
war on the ground payment of war taxes violates an international law outlawing war.

### PEACE IS PEOPLE

Excerpt:

Peace is people like you and me if we think of thoughts and perform the kind of  
acts that build peace in the little spheres of our daily lives, our homes, our industries, our  
communities and cities. . . . Peace is people with their eyes open to the futility of war.  
. . . . Peace is people with their hands open to people of other races, nations, and  
creeds. . . . Peace is people with their minds open to new horizons in search for  
ways to an enduring peace. . . . Peace is people with their hearts open to the needs and  
dreams and hopes of all men everywhere. . . . Peace is people who believe that the  
way to end war is to create a great peace and who roll up their sleeves and tackle the  
task.

—Wilfred A. Peterson



## REVIEWS

**"DUST AND STARS"** by VERNON WARD, 48 pages, 8½ x 11  
phed book. \$1.00 a copy. Vernon Ward, Ransomville, N. Carolina.

*Of Dust And Stars* is an innocuous title but let none be deceived. It is the dust of human suffering and agony - the stars of the universal yearning and the height of human idealism toward which creation aspires:

Vernon Ward speaks the mind and the blood and flesh of suffering humanity and the joy of the human body. He speaks the inner self of us all in many of these poems.

You may not always agree with Vernon Ward in such poems as "The Sly Game", but he will stir you and raise you to the heights. Rarely has one spoken with more Whitmanesque abandon in the 20th century. There have been echoes of Whitman, but if we may so put it, Ward is his shadow. Simplicity and sincerity virtually burst from *Of Dust and Stars* and has rarely been matched.

There is a wealth of tenderness in this book, such as in "Millions of Lovers", "Other Nights of Stars", "O Stollen Away", "There Were Trees" and "Two Cats Make The World" has some of the mood effect of Robert Frost. Included is that memorable poem, "Beloved Comrades of Russia" and "People are People" and the short satirical "Wiping Out Color."

"The Mating Call" will find deep response in many human breasts. No one can read these poems without a fervent hope or a prayer - a Kaltenborn or a Jessica Smith - that the yearnings of human beings expressed by Vernon Ward will before too many cruel and sordid years be no longer a dream but a reality.

The serious disadvantage of these poems is that they are mimeographed and are ignored by publications which could bring this affirmer of life to the attention of a much deserved audience. Do not be robbed of the enjoyment of these virile and sensitive poems because they did not find publication in a bright cloth bound issue. The greatest of American poets, Walt Whitman, fared no better.

**"FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM"** by GEORGE H. SHOAF, published by Simplified Economics, 418 E. 9th, Room 406, Kansas City, Mo. Paper bound, 160 pages, \$1.00 a copy, 2 for \$1.50, 3 for \$2.00.

George H. Shoaf who relates his experiences in this book, was an ace reporter for the famous *The Appeal to Reason*, published by J. H. Wayland and edited by Fred Warren. He was the friend and confidant of Eugene Debs, Wm. Haywood, Tom Mooney, the McNamaras, Clarence Darrow and many others active in the labor movement at the turn of the century.

George Shoaf's account of his labor activities and experience as a reporter for *The Appeal to Reason* and *The Chicago American*; the organizing of the Almagamated Street Railway Workers of Chicago and editorship of *The Union Leader*, official organ of that organization, is inspiring and offers lessons for the labor movement of today. Shoaf was a prime factor in organizing 20,000 of the Chicago Street Railway workers.

His ancestry goes back to Jefferson Davis, Confederate President, yet few men have been more denounced as "unAmerican" than George Shoaf. The Hearst press, for which he was a reporter for a time, is his bitterest enemy. The story of his family and background make interesting and at times amusing reading.

The investigation and report of The Federation of Western Miners' struggle for the eight hour day, with the Mine Owners Association in Colorado and Idaho, the Pinkerton Agency, for *The Appeal to Reason*, constitutes an exciting chapter in the history of American labor. His work saved the lives of Wm. Haywood and his associates, framed for the murder of Idaho's Governor.

He tells how he interviewed Mark Hanna, political and labor leaders and leaders of finance. Shoaf investigated Supreme Court Judges and U.S. Senators. This is effective and vitally informative reporting.

**"THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SCANDAL"** - a documented expose, by EARL CONRAD. Published by John Day Co., NYC. Cloth bound, 270 pages. Regular price \$3.50. Available for \$1.50 from Dr. Ralph R. Sackley, 6214 N. Winthrop Avenue, Chicago 40, Illinois.

If parents would read *The Public School Scandal* and get as worked up over it as they should millions of youngsters could be saved a lot of agony. Every educator, psychologist, minister, correction house director and Congressman should read this book.

One of every three pupils is maladjusted; millions are truants, delinquents, problem children, who later fill the prisons. Early mass drafting of children and forced reading, testing and grading, start the trouble and it deepens and grows worse through later years. Conrad blasts the "dumping ground" the trade or vocational schools - homework and the report card system; the handling and waste of talents of gifted children. Conrad sees the school system as crowded, miserly with funds for proper education; greedy, ignorant, wasteful, and full of fear and hate. Conrad calls for federal aid to schools.

## QUOTES

**The New Authoritarianism**, by Geo. Boas, Originally appeared in *The John Hopkins Magazine*.

A culture which has the traditions of solidarity and ability to meet new problems with new solutions, which also has wealth, really has little to fear and no excuse for hate. But one sees on all sides a creeping paralysis which has begun to infect our schools, our government and the general public itself. The first symptom of that disease is the return of authoritarianism.

But such people (authoritarians) are gradually getting the upper hand in the US as may be seen by the growing attacks on recalcitrant individuals, freedom of thought, and on what is wrongly called the confusion of the intellectuals. The recalcitrant individual is the artist, the scientist, the reformer, the philosopher, the religious leader. Abraham, Moses, and the Prophets were such individuals, dissatisfied with things as they were.

The protestant, with a small p, is out of step. One must conform, agree, goose-step, chant hymns to Order, Discipline, Tradition.

**The Christian Church In China And The Facts On Germ Warfare**, by Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, in No. 15 (August) *People's China*.

I had long conferences with Christian leaders everywhere in China. All spoke freely and frankly, often with great passion. This conference left me with the general impression of a vigorous forward-looking body of Christian leaders, welcoming a social life much nearer to what they preached than anything they had formerly experienced. In the words spoken to me in Shanghai by Bishop P. Lindell Tsen: "It is easier now to speak openly against vice, against dishonesty or the like than under the Kuomintang. Now I can speak my mind; then it was dangerous to do more than choose an innocuous text and talk generalities around it."

One outstanding and decisive cause of the severance of the Christian Church in China of its entanglement with capitalist and imperialist America is, of course, the new germ warfare launched by the USA not only against Korea, but against Northeast China as well.

The Christians in China urge Christians in England to join the Chinese Christian Churches in their denouncing of germ warfare. Against that threat the Chinese Christian Church is absolutely united with the whole Chinese people in resistance.

**Stanley Dale Sydow Refused Bond**  
Stanley Dale Sydow, who refused to be drafted for war, was found guilty of "not reporting for induction" at Omaha, Nebraska on Oct. 6th by Judge Donahoe. Ordered to jail and refused bond; his attorney, Fyke Farmer, plans to appeal to higher courts.



## Classified

**HOLIDAY CARDS** - Five colorful holiday cards with a message of peace and brotherhood. Assortment of 5 cards, including envelopes; 10 for \$1, 25 for \$2, 50 for \$3.50, - 100 for \$6.50. **PEACE COMMITTEE**, American Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

**I ACCUSE**: A personal report on B-W in China by Dr. James Endicott. Factual, legal and moral evidence. 25 cents a copy. Canadian Peace Congress, 782 Yonge Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada.

**STOP WAR BUTTONS**: Send a contribution for a Stop War Button to raise funds for the defense of Stanley Dale Sydow, Mrs. Harvey Sydow, Lyons, Nebraska.

**PEACE WAR AND YOU**, by Jerome Davis, with an introduction by Clarence Pickett, American Friends Service Committee, Pearl Buck says, "This book should and must be read." Paper bound \$1.50. Promoting Enduring Peace, 489 Ocean Ave., West Haven, Conn.

**MEDICAL TRUST MEETS TO PLAN WAR PROFITS**. Arrangement of medicine for profit. Packed with vital information. 12 page pamphlet. 5¢, 10 for 35¢, 100 for \$3.00. - Nell Foster Rogers, Rt. 1, Box 27, Gainesville, Fla.

**BEHOLD THE ANGEL**, by Angela Morgan, published by De Vorse and Co. "Passionately realistic and inspiring," John Haynes Holmes. Paper bound copy \$1.25—Cloth bound \$2.50. Order from The Appeal.

### PERSONAL - CALIFORNIA

**AUTHOR SAYS**: "Women will play a major role in the new world a-comin'." A partnership between 'affinities' understanding this could result in two producing books beyond the capacity of one alone. Professional women over 50 - healthy, personable, unattached poets, artists, secretarial experts - not altogether lacking in means nor in the emotional range and social consciousness of the universal mother. If interested, may write: writing background, training and present situation - **MAN-OF-LETTERS**. Care of The Appeal.

**THE ROAD IS ROCKY**, by Dan West. "An American on Route 66—poems of our heartbeats and longings" . . . Langston Hughes. Paper bound \$1.00. Order from The Appeal.

Your name and address on postal card sent to Ann Hamilton, Marshall, Missouri, brings you the folder "Christianity and War."

**WORLD EVENTS**. 24 page Quarterly of comment and interpretation of the economic, political and social aspects of the international scene. Scientific analysis of underlying forces and impersonal factors. An education and inspiration. \$1.00 a year, copy 25¢.—World Events Committee, East Palatka, Florida.

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By EARL CONRAD

Every parent, educator, psychologist and Congressman should read this book. Conrad states: "One-third of pupils will spend time in mental hospitals and millions fill the jails"

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Chicago 40, Illinois

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"Literature" - Scott Nearing

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Wm. Rose Benet

"I join in acclaiming you"

John Haynes Holmes

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Only Minutes Remain-

MERCY

FOR THE ROSENBERGS  
BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE

Scheduled to die THURSDAY, JUNE 18  
on their wedding anniversary.

ACT NOW!

YOU CAN SAVE THEIR LIVES

WIRE TODAY - NOW

to PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

CLEMENCY FOR ROSENBERGS

# ***THE ELECTRIC CHAIR CAN'T KILL THE DOUBTS IN THE ROSENBERG CASE***

- Two sensational documents just revealed show that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sent to the Death House on the word of a liar.
- One document is written by David Greenglass, chief witness against the Rosenbergs. Greenglass, in handwriting verified as his own by one of the nation's leading experts, flatly contradicts his own testimony at the trial and admits he lied to the FBI. Here are examples:

In court Greenglass swore that confessed spy Harry Gold was sent to him by Julius Rosenberg. In the document Greenglass admits he doesn't know who sent Gold to him.

Greenglass told the FBI he gave Gold vital atomic secrets. But, in the document describing his statement made to the FBI, he confesses: "I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement."

- A second document, a lawyer's memorandum based on an interview with Ruth Greenglass, the wife of David, reports her description of her husband as follows:

"As to her husband, she stated that he had a 'tendency to hysteria'. At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran through the hallway, shrieking of 'elephants,' 'Lead Pants'.

"She had known him since she was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it."

**THIS IS THE MAN ON WHOSE WORD THE ROSENBERGS ARE TO DIE.  
DON'T LET THEM DIE ON THE WORD OF A LIAR.**

*Write and Wire President Eisenhower:*  
**CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS**

Issued by: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. • LOngacre 4-9585

Things, including the fact that...

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Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, written in cursive script. The text is heavily faded and difficult to decipher, but appears to be organized into several paragraphs. The document is framed by a thick black border, and there are two punch holes visible at the top center.

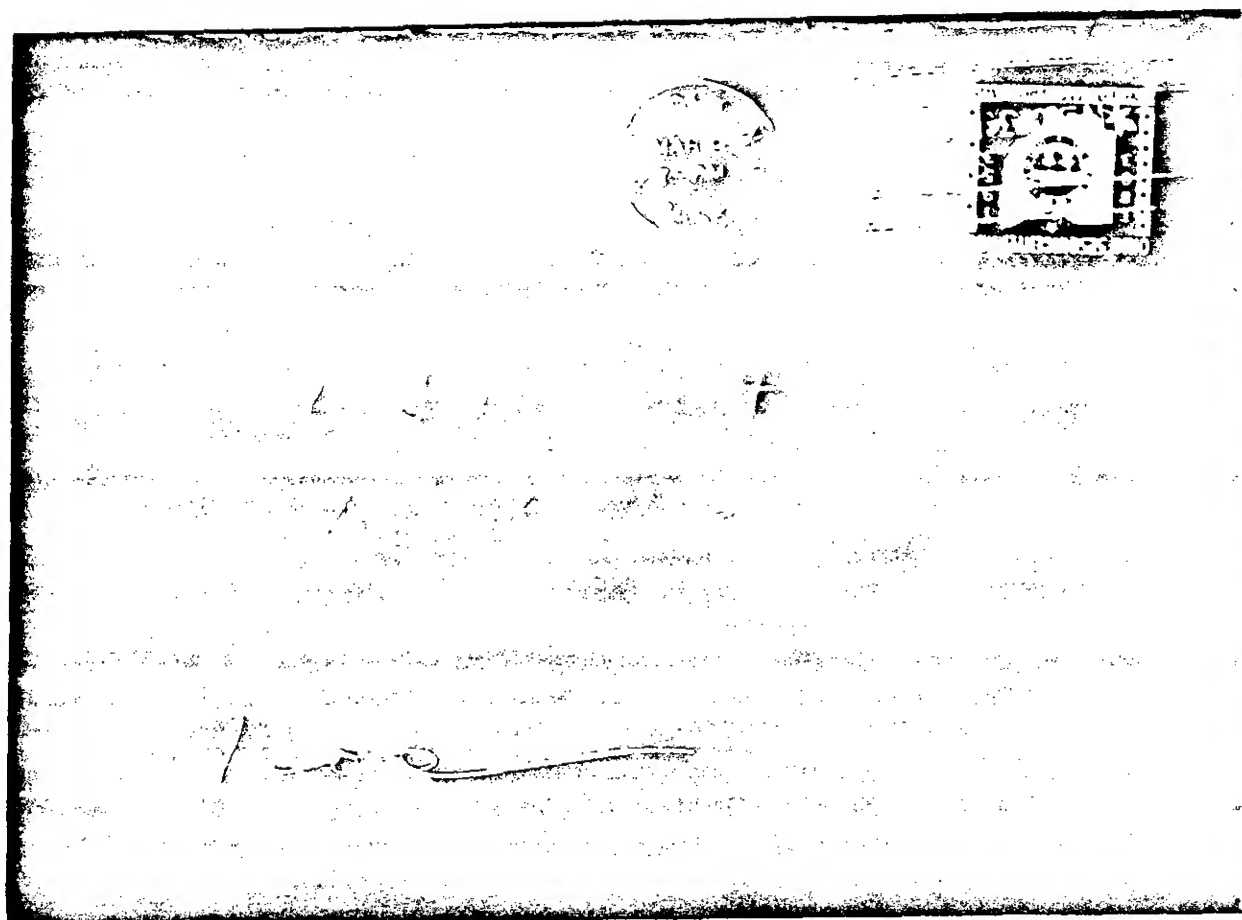
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Handwritten text, possibly a signature or address, including the word "London" and "No. 1".

Handwritten text, possibly a name or title.

Handwritten text, possibly a name or title.



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PLASTIC MOULDERS

114 FORREST ST. BROOKLYN 8, N. Y.

Evergreen 8-1602

May 2, 1953

The Supreme Court  
Supreme Court Building  
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Why does this Honorable Court refuse to review the case of the Rosenbergs? Two technical points of law so important that the lives of two people must be taken—— to the eternal shame of our country?

To have not yet removed the blot of Sacco and Vanzetti to let us not add another at this time. Throughout the world people are looking at us with anger and shame——are we so superior that we can ignore these feelings and pleas?

The New York Court of Appeals has just stated that there are sufficient grounds for consideration by the Supreme Court. As an American citizen, I urge you to hear this case.

Sincerely,

Chester B. Cotton  
Chester B. Cotton

EC/ah

2-24-53  
Gentlemen

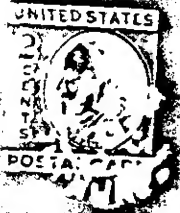
We urge you to do all  
in your power to stay the  
execution of the Rosenbergs.

Very truly yours,

Mr. & Mrs. Louis J. Rosenthal  
359 E 12 St Brooklyn, N.Y.

NEW YORK  
SUPPORT  
THE ARMY AND NAVY

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



U. S. Supreme Court  
Rm. U. S. Court House  
Foley Square  
New York City





1951

*(continued)*

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of immigrants who have come to the United States in recent years, and the fact that many of these immigrants are not naturalized citizens.

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It is requested that the following information be furnished to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action.

10-10-1967

2019-11-17 10:00:00

2-3 pages, please do not use more than 3 pages for the report.

The above information was furnished to the Bureau by the  
 FBI on 10/10/68 and is being furnished to you for your  
 information.

... again when the bomb was taken to the bomb  
factory and was in a position to start  
combustion, and the bomb.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed script. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and addresses on the right.

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study. It is to determine the effect of the new method of teaching on the learning of the subject.

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 ১৯৭৩ সালের ১১ জানুয়ারি, ঢাকা, পি.এস.এস. নং ১২৩৪

31 May 1964

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

1900

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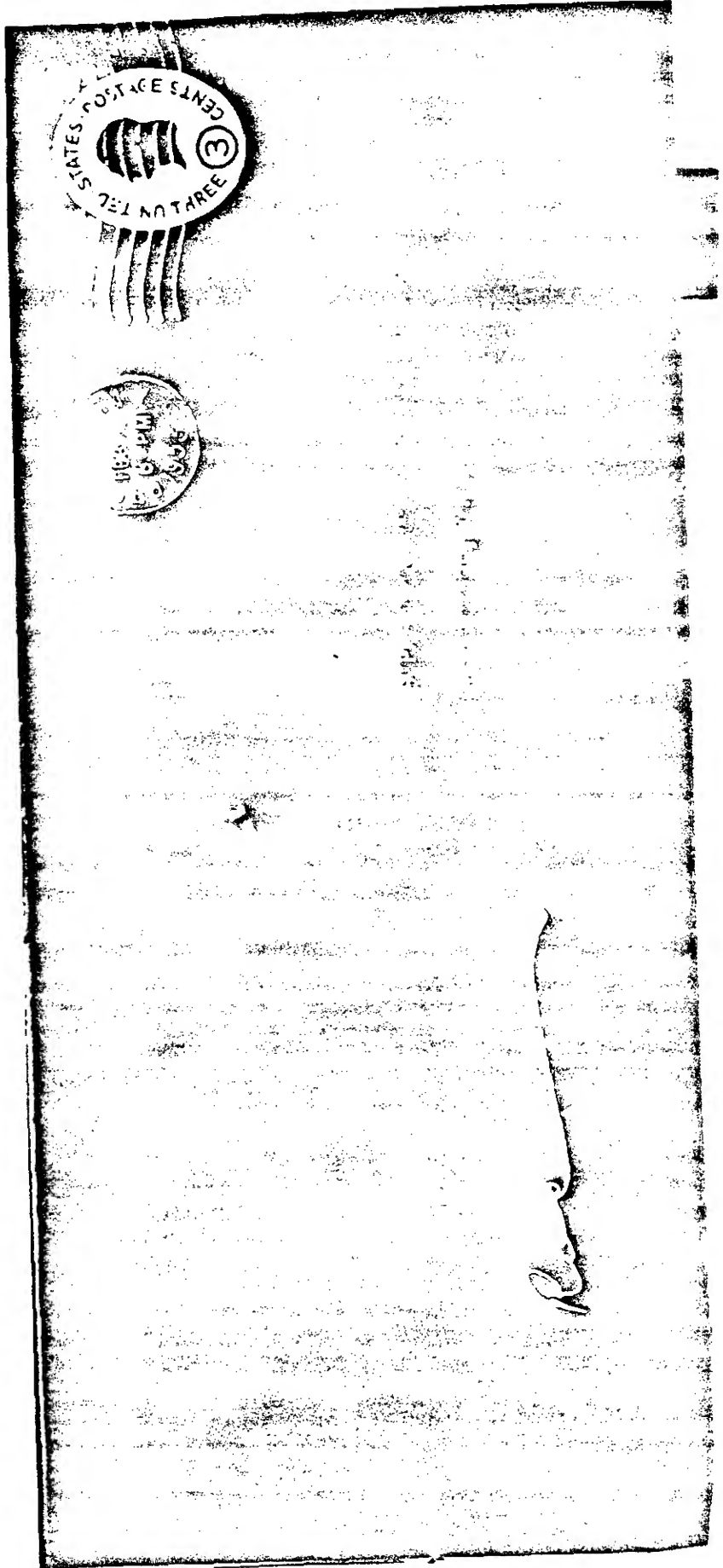
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DATE 07-18-2009 BY 60322 UCBAW/BJS

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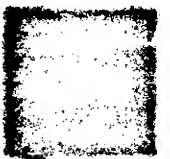
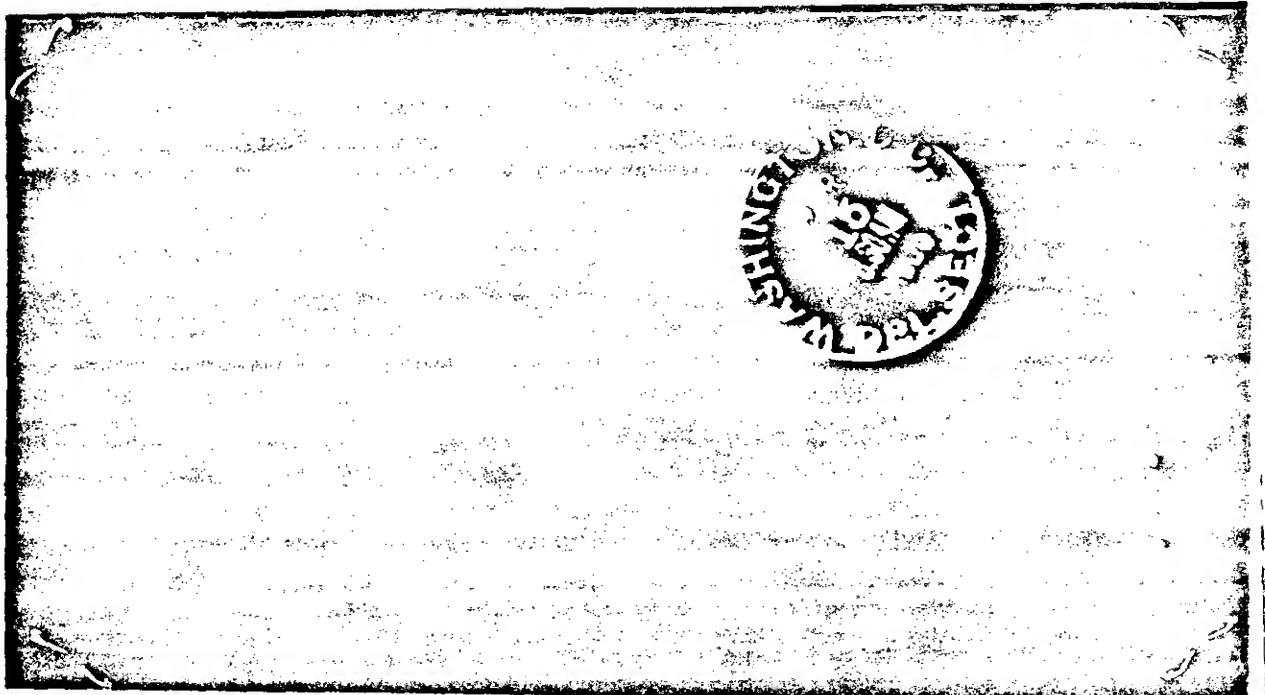
No, my request is made because of the number  
of the soldiers - since the capacity of the country  
will be so well served by the soldiers here than  
anywhere else, such as those of Goldsboro and Greensboro  
I don't want the Committee to have the reputation of  
calling their meeting a meeting of quality, they will  
be making a great mistake, and if they should be shown  
of the future we should at least have their deaths in our  
remembrance - so I hope you will see your way clear to  
bring them here

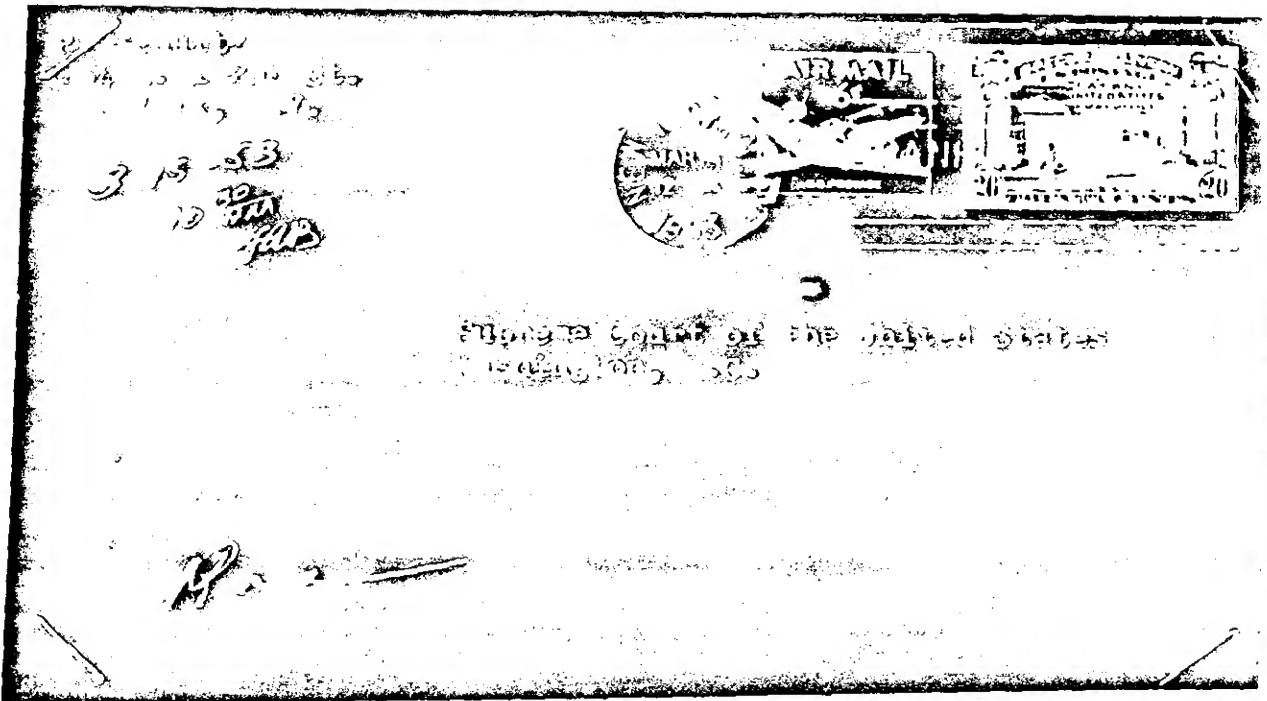
*Samuel Carter*



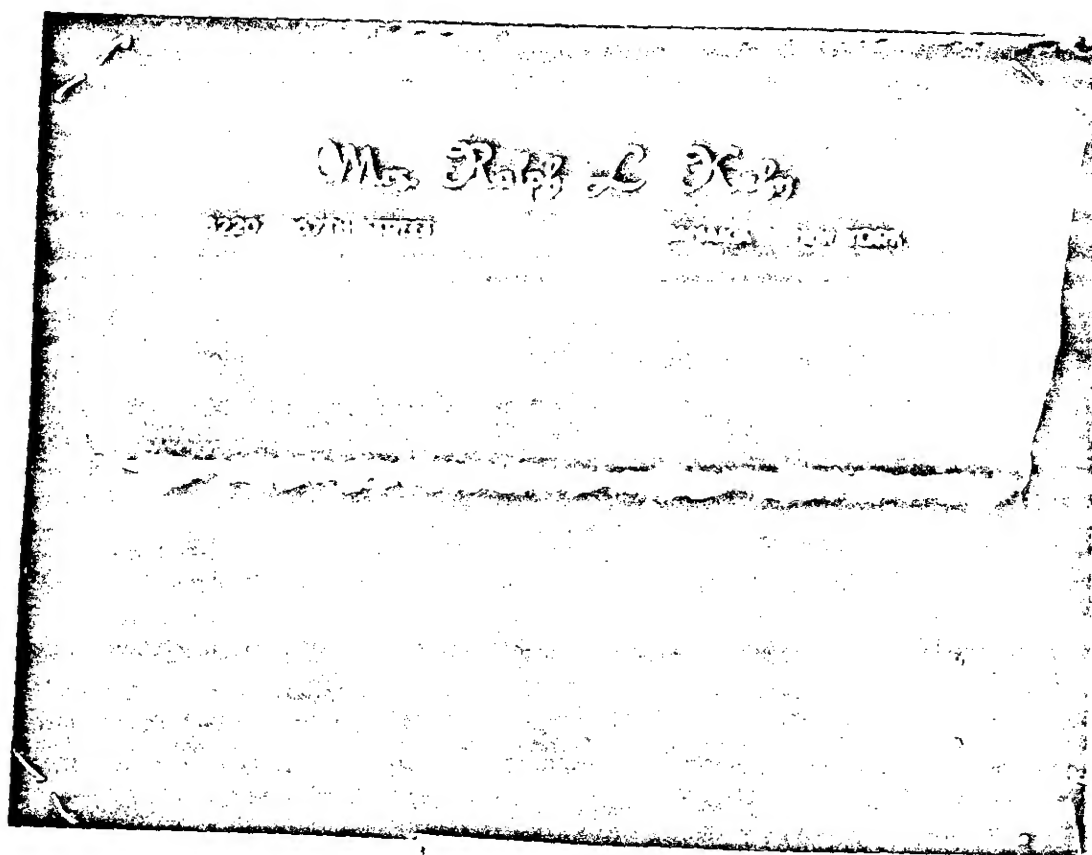
Mr. J. B. Brown  
1000 N. 1st St.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
N.Y.







September





North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
European Office, 1000 14th St.,  
Washington, D.C.

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6-1-1917

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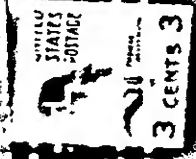
*May 1st*



*President of the*  
*Supreme Court*

*of the United States*

*Washington*  
*D.C.*



LENOX  
SIX



THE SUPREMACY ROUTE  
SUPREMACY ROUTE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Case*



C. H. COTTON & CO., INC.  
111 FORT ST. BROOKLYN & N. Y.

# SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

"If we are executed it will be murder of innocent people,"

—ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

JUNE 3, 1953

THE DEATH HOUSE, SING SING

Despite mounting new evidence proving the chief prosecution witnesses lied, the Rosenbergs are due to be executed on their wedding anniversary, June 18.

**GIVE FIVE MINUTES  
OF YOUR TIME**

**JOIN THE MILLIONS  
URGING CLEMENCY**  
write or wire  
President Eisenhower  
**CLEMENCY**  
for the  
**ROSENBERGS**

**GIVE ONE HOUR**

**ZERO HOUR  
RALLY**  
**UNION SQUARE**  
**THURSDAY**  
**June 11**  
**3 p.m.**

**GIVE ONE DAY**

**CLEMENCY  
TRAIN TO  
WASHINGTON**  
**SUNDAY**  
**June 14**  
**B & O Train leaves  
Jersey City, 3:30 a.m.**  
**FOR SPECIAL RATES  
Call LO 4-9585**

Issued by: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. • LOngacre 4-9585

# New York Committee for Clemency *for the Rosenbergs*

1050 Sixth Avenue • New York 18, N. Y.

LOngacre 4-9545

Chairman  
PROF. EPHRAIM CROSS

Executive Secretary  
EMILY ALMAN

June 4th, 1953

Dear Friend:

It is late -- BUT NOT TOO LATE -- to save the lives of the Rosenbergs who are scheduled to die on June 18, the day of their fourteenth wedding anniversary. THEIR time is growing short, but you still have precious time to do something to save two lives.

All legal processes are not exhausted. New evidence keeps pouring in. Help them in the name of humanity and human conscience to present this evidence while they still live.

Pope Pius XII has asked mercy for these parents of two sons. Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School declares the Pope's mercy plea "has reinforced the criticism made by many Americans of the severity of the sentence" and declares the new evidence now available "shakes the confidence" in the guilty verdict. Prof. Albert Einstein asks mercy and joins Dr. Harold Urey, Nobel Prize winner and foremost atomic authority, in casting doubt on some of the evidence that convicted the Rosenbergs. Twenty-three hundred Protestant Clergymen and countless Rabbis ask mercy and Americans from coast to coast have appealed to President Eisenhower for clemency.

FIVE MINUTES OF YOUR TIME  
CAN SAVE TWO LIVES --

WIRE -- WRITE -- AT ONCE -- NOW -- TODAY -- to  
President Eisenhower. Ask him for CLEMENCY FOR  
THE ROSENBERGS.

ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME  
CAN SAVE TWO LIVES --

Attend the CLEMENCY RALLY at Union Square on  
Thursday, June 11, at 5 p.m. Attend this great  
demonstration for LIFE and MERCY.

ONE DAY OF YOUR TIME  
CAN SAVE TWO LIVES --

Join the CLEMENCY TRAIN to Washington on SUNDAY,  
JUNE 14. Let President Eisenhower know that  
people urge him to save these lives. Train  
leaves Liberty St. ferry at 8:15 a.m. daylight  
time, and from B & O Station, Jersey City, at

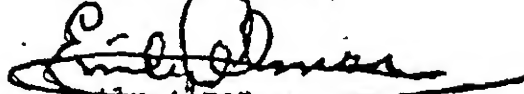
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(2)

8:30 a.m. Reservation blank attached -- your  
ADVANCE RESERVATIONS ARE ESSENTIAL.

We appeal to your own love of life and of justice ... in the  
name of humanity ... to do everything to help save Ethel and  
Julius Rosenberg.

Sincerely yours,

  
Emily A. Mann  
Executive Secretary

ROSENBERG CLEMENCY TRAIN

(Make reservation to insure seats..... Train stops at  
Elizabeth, New Jersey)

I would like to make advance reservation (s) \_\_\_\_\_  
on the Washington Clemency Train on Sunday, June 14,  
8:30 a.m., B & O Railroad (Jersey side).

Individual Rate: \$12 Round Trip  
SPECIAL FAMILY TICKET: \$25 (Includes parents  
and one child under 12. \$ 2 for each additional  
child).

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND \$ \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.  
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y., Longacre 4-9585

*Handwritten note:*  
10/11/53  
JMS

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NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG / SOBELL  
COMMITTEE

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. BULKIES

SERIALS 1B 516

THRU

1B 597



JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

100-107111

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
516 + 517	DESTROYED	✓		
518	4 DOCUMENTS			
519	LETTER + PARTIAL ENVELOPE	✓		
520	LEAFLET	✓		
521	DESTROYED	✓		
522	PRESS RELEASE			✓ DUE TO LENGTH
523	BOOKLET			
524	LEAFLET	✓		
525	THROW AWAY	✓		
526	DESTROYED	✓		
527	LETTERS (2)	✓		
528	STATEMENTS	✓		
529	LETTER + ENVELOPE	✓		
530	ENVELOPE + LETTER	✓ LETTER	✓ ENVEL. b7D	
531	LETTER		✓ b7D	
532	PROGRAM			DUE TO LENGTH
533	BANK INFO	✓		
534	LETTER + ENVELOPE	✓ LETTER	✓ ENVEL b7D	
535	LETTER		✓ b1	
536	PAMPHLET	✓		✓ DUE TO LENGTH
537	MISC. MATERIAL			
538	BANK INFO	✓		
539	LEAFLET	✓		
540	LETTER + ENVELOPE	✓		
541	LEAFLET	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
542	PAMPHLET	✓		
543	MEMORIAL ALMAJAC			✓ BULKY
544	BOOKLET			✓ BULKY
545	LEAFLET	✓		
546	LEAFLET	✓		
547	LETTER	✓		
548	BANK INFO	✓		
549	ARTICLE		✓ b7D	
550	EXHIBITS			✓ DUE TO LENGTH
551	PHOTO	✓		
552	LEAFLET	✓		✓ DUE TO LENGTH
553	PAMPHLET			
554	LEAFLETS	✓		
555	REPORT	✓		
556	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
557	LETTER	✓		
558	PAMPHLET	✓		
559	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
560	FINANCIAL REPORT	✓		
561	REPORT	✓		
562	DESTROYED			
563	PROGRESSIVE	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
564	DESTROYED			
565	TREATUS	✓		
566	DESTROYED			
567	DEPOSITION	✓		
568	DESTROYED			
569	LETTER	✓		
570	FINANCIAL REPORT	✓		
571	LEAFLETS + ENVELOPE	✓	ENVELOPE ✓ b7D	
572	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
573	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
574	LEAFLET	✓	✓ b7D	
575	LETTER			
576	PAPER	✓		
577	DESTROYED			
578	DESTROYED			
579	DESTROYED			
580	DESTROYED			
581	PROGRAM	✓		
582	NOTE		b7D	
583	DESTROYED			
584	DESTROYED			
585	DESTROYED			

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

[illegible]

## BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NEW YORK Field Division  
7-14-53 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.  
New York File #100-107111

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence & information  
Retain permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

516. Pamphlet entitled "The Negro People Speak out on the Rosenberg Case." Recd. 3-16-53 from [redacted] Subm. by SA D. Adams, 7-14-53.
520. Envelope of literature ready for mailing re Rosenberg case. Recd. 5-15-53 from Anonymous source. [redacted] Subm. by SA E. W. Cox, 7-14-53.
518. 4 documents issued by NCSJ. Recd. 6-12-53 from Anon. source. Subm. by SA J. Harrington, 7-14-53.
519. Form letter issued by NCSJ. Recd. 6-17-53. Subm. by SA J. Harrington, 7-14-53.
520. A leaflet captioned "New Evidence in the Rosenberg Case," issued by the subj. organ. Recd. 6-16-53 from CSNY 426. See ser [redacted] Subm. by SA J. J. Feeheley, 7-14-53.
521. Copy of a booklet captioned "New Evidence in the Rosenberg Case" issued by the subj. organ. Recd. 6-22-53 from CS NY 48. See ser [redacted] Subm. by SA J. J. Feeheley, 7-14-53.
522. A press release from THE RUBICON announcing that the June issue of the Rubicon, which is attached, contains an article entitled "Pardon the Rosenbergs, But Deport Them." Recd. 6-19-53 from CSNY 426. See ser [redacted] Subm. by SA J. J. Feeheley, 7-14-53.
523. A booklet containing songs and poems for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in the Death House at Sing Sing by Edith Segal, a People's Artists Publication. Recd. 6-19-53 from CS NY 426. Subm. by SA J. J. Feeheley, 7-14-53. See ser [redacted]

b7D

\* Destroyed 4/2/54 OK

Field File #:

100-107111-16100

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 14 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Signature]*

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Profile:

New York

Field Division

7/29/53

Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.  
NEW YORK FILE # 100-107111

Date Property Acquired:

See below

Source From Which Property Acquired:

See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and

Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence and information  
Disposition Permanent

Description of Property or Exhibit and

Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

524. Leaflet urging people to go to Washington D.C. for the Rosenbergs. Rec'd from [redacted] 6/15/53. Submitted by SA R.H. Flasser, 7/28/53. See serial [redacted]
525. Throwaway issued by NCSJRC with telegram of Harold G. Urey 6/12/53  
rec'd from [redacted] subm. by  
SA J. Harrington 8/4/53

67D

Field File #:

100-107111-1B101  
SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
bc  
PL



## BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 8-17-53 Field Division  
NEW YORK Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-107111

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and information  
Disposition permanent

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

526. Circulars on Rosenberg Case recd. 2-24-53. Recd. 2-26-53 from [redacted] Subm. by SA J. Harrington. See serial [redacted]
527. Two letter from Natl. Comm. to Secure Justice for Rosenbergs. Recd. 6-10-53 from [redacted] Subm. by SA W. H. Lupton.
528. Undated statements issued by Natl. Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Recd. 6-23-53 from [redacted] (T symbol unkn. reliability) [redacted] Subm. by SA E. W. Cox. See serial [redacted]
529. Ltr. sent to Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn 27th Dist. by Rosenberg Comm. re: Death House Comm. Recd. 7-9-53 from [redacted] to Cong. Ralph W. Gwinn. Subm. by SA J. E. Foley Yonkers 7-13-53. See serial [redacted]
530. Envelope & letter to [redacted] from Natl. Comm. for Rosenbergs appealing for funds for children. Recd. 7-14-53 from [redacted] Subm. by SA J. Harrington (by mail) See serial [redacted]
531. [redacted]
532. A copy of souvenir program of the Rosenberg rally held at Triboro Stadium, Randall's Is. Sunday 4-21-53. Recd. 7-28-53 from CSNY 426. Subm. by SA J. J. Feeheley/See ser. [redacted]
533. Agents work papers and notes covering period 4-1-53 to 6-30-53. Recd. various dates, from Conf. Inf. Chase Natl. Bank 41st St. Bway. Subm. by SA E. J. Cahill 6-7-53.

Field File #:

100-107111-1E102

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
AUG 17	
FBI - NEW YORK	

60

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: New York Field Division  
8/31/53 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE  
NEW YORK FILE #100-107111

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:.. Evidence and Information  
Disposition - Permanent

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

534. Copy of letter received from M. Kennedy, by [REDACTED] Rec'd  
from [REDACTED] 8/11/53. Subm by SA J.A.Harrington, 8/31/53.  
See serial [REDACTED] b7D

535. [REDACTED] b1

536. A pamphlet captioned "Did the Rosenbergs Have Full Measure of Justice" issued by  
the captioned organization. Recd. 8-18-53 from CSNY. Subm. by SA E. K. Deane,  
9-9-53. See serial [REDACTED]

537. Material received by [REDACTED] and maintained as one exhibit subm.by  
SA Blasser 9/24/53

538. Photostat of check #1600 for \$1000 drawn on the account of the Nat'l Comm.to  
Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case rec'd from [REDACTED] Commercial State  
Bk. 17th and 5th Ave. NY 9/9/53 subm.by SA W.T.Cook 9/24/53 See serial [REDACTED]

539. Leaflet advertising the Rosenberg Dedication Rally 9/16/53 at Randall's Island  
rec'd vicinity of Genter Theater, 6th Ave. & 49th St. NY 9/12/53 subm.by  
SA G.R.Ralph 9/23/53 See serial [REDACTED]

b7D

Field File #:

100-107111-16123

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - NEW YORK	
1952	

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NEW YORK Field Division  
10/2/53 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE  
NEW YORK FILE #100-107111

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Evidence and information  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Disposition--Permanent

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

540. Yiddish letter from Ben Zion Ratner, 1911 Prospect Avenue, Bronx 57, New York, to the Morning Freiheit, concerning a planned meeting by instant organization on August 19, 1953. Rec'd 9/1/53 from CSNY 426. Submitted by SE RABENOWITZ On 9/28/53. See serial [REDACTED]
541. "A call to the Eastern Seaboard Conference of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case," August 15, and 16, 1953, at New York, New York.
542. Pamphlet captioned "Did the Rosenbergs Have Full Measure of Justice?" issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, New York.

b7D

Field File #:

100-107111-18104

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 2 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

PC

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NEW YORK Field Division  
10-19-53 Date

Title and Character of Case:  
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE  
NEW YORK FILE #100-107111

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and information  
Disposition--Permanent

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

- 543. Memorial Almanac withenc. items re: "The Atom Spy Myth". Recd 9-18-53 from [redacted] Subm by SA DAMON A PITCHER 10-6-53. See serial [redacted]
- 544. A booklet entitled "Never Losing Faith". Recd 10-6-53 from Philadelphia Office. Subm by SA JOHN A HARRINGTON 10-7-53. See Serial [redacted]
- 545. Leaflet entitled "Peace-Democracy". Recd 10-5-53 from Philadelphia Office. Subm by SA JOHNA HARRINGTON 10-10-53. See serial [redacted]
- 546. 1 copy of a leaflet entitled "Instructions to Delegates" issued by the Nat. Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case [redacted] Recd 9-11-53 from [redacted] Subm by SA H K STALLINGS 10-2-53. See serial [redacted]
- 547. A mimeographed uncaptioned, unsigned letter of instructions issued by the Comm. to Secure justice in the Rosenberg Case [redacted] See serial [redacted]
- 548. Record of activity in a/c of Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in Rosenberg Case rec'd from Chase Nat'l Bank NYC [redacted] subm. by SA E.J. Cahill 10/19/53

67D

Field File #:

100-107111-13105

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 1 1953 <i>lyp</i>	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Be*

## BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NY Field Division  
11-23-53 Date  
Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE  
Date Property Acquired: See below  
Source From Which Property Acquired: See below  
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault  
Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and information  
Disposition: Permanent  
Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

549. [REDACTED]
550. One set of photostatic copies of exhibits 1 thru 13 referred to in Los Angeles report in above case. Recd. 3-26-53 from Los Angeles. Subm. by SA J. W. Harrington, 11-17-53. See serial [REDACTED]
551. Photos of Rosenberg Rally taken by and subm. in letter. Recd. 6-26-53 from [REDACTED] Subm. by SA J. W. Harrington, 11-19-53. See serial [REDACTED]
552. One throwaway leaflet on Bronx Rosenberg Rally to be held 8-19-53 at Hunts Point Place So. Blvd & 163rd St. Bronx. Recd. 8-19-53 from [REDACTED] Subm. by SA R. L. Jensen, 11-19-53.
553. Copy of pamphlet "The Scientist In Alcatraz". Recd. 10-22-53 from CSNY 426. Subm. by SA E. K. Deane, 11-10-53. See serial [REDACTED]
554. Seven photostats of matence listed [REDACTED] Recd. 10-24-53 from San Francisco Office. Subm. by SA J.W. Harrington 11-6-53. See serial [REDACTED]
555. Report of BSSI on rally held at Randall's Island 9-16-53. Recd. 11-6-53 from NYCPD, Bureau of SS & I. Subm. by SA J.W. Harrington, 11-10-53. See serial [REDACTED]
556. [REDACTED]

Field File #:

67D

100-107111-16106

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
NOV 23 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

10A

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NY Field Division  
11-25-53 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and Information  
Disposition: Permanent

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

557. One mimeographed letter signed by William A. Reuben.  
558. One pamphlet entitled "The Atom Spy Myth from Hiroshima to the Rosenbergs".  
559. [REDACTED]

b7D

Field File #:

100-107111-1B-107

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 1 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	



BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: NY Field Division  
1-12-54 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and information Retain permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

- 560. Six page mimeographed financial report on the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, dated 10-7-53, which was composed by the M. Harbus & Co., Certified Public Accountants.
- 561. One page mimeographed report covering financial activities from the Rosenberg Book Committee.
- 562. Eight page pamphlet, entitled "Did the Rosenbergs Have Full Measure of Justice?"
- 563. September, 1953 issue of the "Progressive".
- 564. Yellow flyer entitled "America's Conscience Speaks On the Rosenberg Execution".
- 565. Five page mimeographed treatise entitled "Analysis of Case Against Morton Sobell made by Professor Stephen S. Love, and read at the National Rosenberg-Sobell Conference, Chicago, October 10."
- 566. Fifteen page pamphlet entitled "New Evidence in the Rosenberg Case."
- 567. Three page mimeographed deposition addressed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second District, setting forth the United States of America as Appellee, against Morton Sobell, Appellant.
- 568. Glossy, printed, picture laden pamphlet, entitled, "Never Losing Faith..." "For Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."
- 569. One page mimeographed open letter put out by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, bearing mimeographed name of Joseph Branin as chairman.

NOTE:

Field File #:

X destroyed 1/21/55

67D

100-107111-18109

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JAN 12 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

## BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NY Field Division  
1-12-54 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Date Property Acquired:

See below

Source From Which Property Acquired:

See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:Evidence and information  
Retain permanentlyDescription of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

See below

570. A mimeographed copy of the audit of the books and records of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case for the period from 11-51 to 8-31-53, submitted by M. Harbus and Co., CPA.

Rec'd 10-22-53 from CSNY 426. Submitted by SA Deane on 12/3/53. See serial

571. Three pieces of material rec'd by [REDACTED] from the Westchester Rosenberg-Sobell Committee and turned over to Chief James M. Cotter, PD at Chappaqua, New York. Rec'd 11-20-53 from [REDACTED] Submitted by SA Harrington on 11/53. See serial

572. [REDACTED]

573. [REDACTED]

574. A printed leaflet entitled "America's Conscience Speaks on the Rosenberg Execution."

575. [REDACTED]

576. A four page mimeographed paper entitled "The Facts About Morton Sobell, The Third Defendant in the Rosenberg Case."

NOTE: [REDACTED]

Field File #:

b7D

100-10711-18109

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JAN 12 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NY Field Division  
1-13-58 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE  
ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and information  
Retain permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

~~577~~ Letter addressed to "Dear Neighbor" and a throwaway entitled "Can Your Conscience Rest?" Rec'd 9/21/53 from [REDACTED]

Submitted by SA HARPINGTON on 12/11/53. See serial [REDACTED]

578. A pamphlet "Did the Rosenbergs Have Full Measure of Justice?"

579. A leaflet discussing the book "Atom Spy Myth" by William A. Ruben.

580. Printed letter "Dear Sir or Madam" from William A. Ruben discussing the "Atom Spy Myth."

581. The program for the Eastern Seaboard Conference.

582. [REDACTED]

583. A paper marked "Proof."

584. A leaflet entitled "Bronx Rosenberg Rally" announcing a rally to be held 8/19/53 in Bronx, NY.

X Destroyed 1/21/55

b7D

Field File #:

100-107111-18110

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JAN 13 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NY Field Division  
2-4-54 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and information Retain permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

585. Letter from [redacted] Rec'd 6/4/53 from [redacted] (see serial [redacted]) Submitted by SA GATENS on 6/53.

586. [redacted] letters to [redacted] and enclosures. Rec'd 6/4/53 from [redacted] (see serial [redacted]) Submitted by SA GATENS.

587. Material received from Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case-by mail stamped 12/23/53. Rec'd 12/53 from [redacted] Submitted by SA J. A. HARRINGTON on 1/28/54.

588. Work papers relating to a/c of NCSJR for Oct, Nov, Dec. 1953. Rec'd various dates from Conf. Inf.-[redacted], Chase Nat. Bank, 415 and Broadway. Submitted by SA CAHILL on 1/25/54. See serial [redacted]

X Destroyed 1/22/55

b7D

Field File #:

100 - 107111 - 151

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 4 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CK

## BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NY Field Division  
2-E-51 Date  
Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
Date Property Acquired: See below  
Source From Which Property Acquired: See below  
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault  
Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and information Retain Permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

589. Two copies of pamphlet "Did Rosenbergs Have Full Measure of Justice"? Recd. 11-18-53 from Philadelphia FBI. Subm. by SA J. A. Harrington, 2-1-54. See serial [REDACTED]  
590. [REDACTED]  
591. Throw-away entitled "Freedom or Frison" issued by Nat. Comm. to Secure Justice in Morton Sobell Case. Recd. 1-6-54 from "Trial of Sen. McCarthy" St. Nicholas Arena, N. Subm. by SA D. Ryan, 2-1-54. See serial [REDACTED]  
592. Leaflet "Freedom of Frison"? Recd. 1-12-54 from [REDACTED] Subm. b. SA F. V. Gardner, 2-1-54. See serial [REDACTED]  
593. 8 page pamphlet "Did the Rosenbergs Have Full Measure of Justice"? Recd. 1-15-54 from Newark FBI. Subm. by SA J. A. Harrington, 2-1-54. See serial [REDACTED]  
594. Pamphlet entitled "The Scientist in Alcatraz". Recd. 1-15-54 from Newark FBI. Subm. by SA J. A. Harrington, 2-1-54. See serial [REDACTED]  
595. [REDACTED]  
596. Throwaway concerning the Rosenberg children. Rec'd. 2/19/54 from [REDACTED] Subm. by SA John A. Hatz 3/3/54. See serial [REDACTED]  
597. "Why is Morton Sobell in Alcatraz?" - 3 page mimeographed feature article. Rec'd. 3/19/54 from [REDACTED] See ser. [REDACTED] Subm. by SA Joseph F. Redigan, Jr. 4/5/54.

Field File #:

100-107111-18112

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 2 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

67D

not



SECONDA EDIZIONE  
NUMERO A SEI PAGINE - LIRE 25  
**L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO**  
GIORNALE QUOTIDIANO POLITICO RELIGIOSO  
UNICUSQUE SUUM NON PROVALERUNT  
CITTA DEL VATICANO  
Venerdì 25 Aprile 1953

**DOCUMENTAZIONI**

**A proposito del caso Rosenberg**

**THE VATICAN  
and the  
ROSENBERG CASE**

**La Croce sul paesaggio del fioret**



## FOREWORD

On February 13, 1953, *L'Osservatore Romano*, official newspaper of the Vatican, made public a message of Pope Pius XII asking that clemency be granted Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The paper said:

"Certain newspapers have called the Holy Father to account concerning the fate of the Rosenbergs, as if he had remained unmoved by the various pleas addressed to him to intervene in their favor. Now it is well to know that His Holiness, even though unable to enter into the merits of the case, never refuses his interest, whenever it is a matter of saving human lives, out of the high motives of charity appropriate to his apostolic mission; and as he has done compassionately in several other similar cases, so also in this one he has not failed to intervene, as much as it was permitted him in the absence of any official relations with the competent Government authorities."

Since the intervention of the Vatican had not been made public by the U.S. government, many requests for clarification came to the Apostolic Delegation in Washington. The delegation issued the following statement, also on Feb. 13:

"At the request of the Holy See, the Apostolic Delegation communicated last December to the American Department of Justice that the Holy Father had received numerous and urgent appeals to intervene in favor of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg; appeals which His Holiness, without being able to enter into the merits of the question, felt it opportune out of the charitable purposes of his Apostolic Office, to bring to the knowledge of the U.S. civil authorities."

The same evening, the Pope sent another message, this time making certain it was handed to the President. The Apostolic Delegate stated in a letter to Sherman Adams, assistant to the President:

"Furthermore, I am asked by the Holy See to inform the competent U.S. authorities that many more requests have been received by the Vatican asking the Holy Father to intercede for clemency for the Rosenbergs; and that left-wing newspapers continue to state that His Holiness has done nothing. I shall be most grateful to you if you will kindly notify the President of this."

The entire world was stirred by the appeals of the Vatican for clemency.

On April 16, 1953, *L'Osservatore Romano* published an elaboration of the Pope's statement in a lengthy article signed by P. F. Cavelli, S. J., and prepared for *La Civiltà Cattolica*. The first section dealt with the background of the Pope's appeal. The second section, titled "The Significance of an Intervention," is reprinted on the following pages.

Pope Pius XII



On April 16, 1953, "*L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO*" published an elaboration of the Pope's statement. The first section dealt with the background of the Pope's appeal. The second section, titled "The Significance of an Intervention," is reprinted on the following pages.

## The Significance of an Intervention

But neither the manoeuvres which the Communists are developing in favor of the Rosenbergs, nor the indignation of Americans for the betrayal by which they feel seriously threatened, could dissuade the Pope from his intervention.

It would wrong the consciousness which the Holy Father has of his divine mandate of mercy, and at the same time misunderstand the very great gifts of clearheadedness recognized in him by the world's esteem, to believe that he, in his goodness, fell victim, as some would insinuate, to the insidiousness of the Communists through the appeals directed to him.

Not all the petitions addressed to his paternal heart were from Communists. The death penalty is an extreme remedy which, no matter what the crime it aims to punish, arouses in certain people a lively repugnance. More numerous even are those whose goodness of soul causes them to dwell on the pitiful aspects of a punishment rather than its necessity, however serious the crime that deserved it. Further, the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration even in those not animated by any ignoble partisan interest in wanting to save their lives. In particular, that a woman should wait in a "death chamber" for the moment of execution is in itself an event as tragic as it is rare and is such as to arouse instinctively a sense of horror. When, then, two children, Michael 9 years old and Robert 5, are involved in this tearful fate, many hearts can be melted, before two little innocents on whose soul and destiny the death of their parents would forever leave sinister scars. No one can deny how this circumstance at least gives reason to the heartfelt insistence of the mothers

who wanted to bring their agonized pleas to the Vicar of Him who dearly loved children.

The Communists, who bear the full responsibility for this pitiful drama, wanted to use it as an expedient of their propaganda against the United States, claiming reasons of justice and humanity and rejecting the results of the trial. But this is no reason why the sad fate of the couple and their children should remain without an echo in the hearts of many and all the less so in the heart of the Holy Father.

He, weighing the miserable and fraudulent calculation of many who, being enemies of God, prove themselves the worst enemies of man, acted out of those feelings which while bearing witness to the merciful mission of the Pontificate, honor at the same time the human soul in the most sublime fashion.

Elevated to an office which puts him above differences which can divide peoples and individuals, Supreme Head of a religion erected on the law of love, representative on earth of Jesus who died forgiving his crucifiers, the Pope has received from God a law which is not that of common rulers. Father of all men, his appeal for the Rosenbergs, rendered more solemn by the suffering of the illness which struck him at that time, admirably fits in with the entire work of his Pontificate, which coincides with one of the unhappiest periods in all history.

Teacher and guide of the people, with the torch of Christ's doctrine, the Pope at the same time is perennially called from his sublime office to bow, as did Jesus, before the sufferings which afflict the human race in every age.

But divine Providence has shown that in this Pontiff particularly it wants a pious samaritan for the sorrows which in such large measure are and have been the tragic heritage of these years.

It was the Pontiff who tried every way to preserve the world from war; and who one day when he went forth in person among the ruins and blood shed by bombardments even around the Vatican, had already accomplished a tremendous labor to soften the frightful consequences of four years of war; writing indelible pages capable of redeeming partially at least the horrendous cruelty of the conflict. Pages that profoundly registered in the hearts of millions raised up by his sublime call to a more serene vision in an hour of darkness and sorrows and comforted in innumerable cases through the intervention of his charity.

It is not out of place to recall the work done by the Information Offices of the Vatican in response to the thousands of agonized requests that came to the Holy Father personally from all parts of the world; the visits to the P.O.W. camps of his representatives; the material and spiritual aids given to

thongs of sufferers. . . . At war's end, but his mournful balance not closed, there went the Pope, pursuing his unexhausted mission of mercy among the sick, the needy, the prisoners, the institutionalized, particularly the infants, who in more than one country suffered most and are still suffering from the dreadful effects of the war.

The whole Catholic Church with its central and peripheral organization, gave of itself in an immense and divine charitable undertaking, as is commanded by the spirit of its divine Founder, and which today stands forth luminously in the words and labor of the Vicar who represents Him on earth.

It is not by chance that the Holy Father's gesture in favor of the Rosenbergs falls in with the aid he sent in those same days to the unfortunate flood victims in England, Belgium and Holland.

This Pontiff, then, certainly had the right, by nature of his mission and his accomplishments, to exercise again an act of charity for which his paternal heart had been appealed to with so much insistence. Furthermore, the Holy Father was not performing an unusual gesture, even with respect to the particular character of the intervention in favor of the Rosenbergs. As a matter of fact, as *L'Osservatore Romano* recalled in the above mentioned communique, he "never refuses his interest when it is requested to save human lives, out of the higher motives of his apostolic ministry . . . as he has compassionately done in several other similar cases. . . ."

#### UNINTERRUPTED TRADITION OF CHARITY

The whole history of the Popes frequently speaks of their actions upon state authorities in behalf of men of every condition and faith. Not a small part of the immense and constant work of charity accomplished by the Pontiffs could come precisely under the heading of "humanitarian intervention."

Says an eminent scholar of international law: "The expression is derived from the modern diplomatic practice which recognized, especially in the last century, various cases of this species of intervention, celebrated as one of the major conquests of our time, and as one of the ways the modern sense of humanity manifests itself." Now, continues this illustrious jurist, "in no epoch has this humanitarian intervention used by states had so energetic forms or was used so frequently" as by the Popes "in remote medieval times."

And from then on it has never been less, while in these last years it has shone with singular splendor in the Pontificate of Pius XII.

Newspapers and periodicals have tried to give some indications of this. Still the few lines remained inadequate to the argument which demands another development. Even our brief and inorganic illustrations lift only a corner of the veil discreetly extended over how much the Supreme Pontiff accomplished during the conflict on this question.

Several examples chosen among many constitute a glorious and imposing documentation, to which are added many more when the tragic fate of Italy and the greater facility for reaching the Holy Father were such that He received numerous appeals in behalf of unhappy victims of capital punishment at the hands of German and Fascist authorities. Previously the Holy Father's interventions had become so frequent and so pressing as to induce the German Ambassador to the Holy See to express a hope that intercessions on behalf of those condemned by the military authorities be reduced.

The Holy See answered him that "we cannot avoid (when it seems opportune to do so) invoking clemency from the competent authorities even if it be annoying or superfluous to do so."

These interventions do not counter, but instead fall in with the just and necessary equilibrium of the functions of higher personages in whose hands rest the fates of peoples and individuals.

There are judicial and executive powers in the high administrations of nations; but there are also moral powers which, if they cannot rigorously appeal to the Right, can claim a sacred majesty from the splendor of Science, the value of notable personal merits, the nobility of proven sentiments, the august dignity of a religious mission. To some, God has entrusted the scales of justice defended by the sword; to the others, He has commissioned the part of moderator and illuminator, which would be too short-sighted not to take into consideration.

Coming to the intervention of the Holy Father in behalf of the Rosenbergs, it was not intended to be and was not an undue interference in the domestic affairs of another power, nor an invasion of its authority. Better than everyone, the Pontiff knew the limits within which he had to keep by virtue of his ecclesiastic and international prerogatives. If one consider it well, the Pope did not make a formal appeal in favor of the Rosenbergs; he pointed out to the American government that many demands were made upon him to intercede for their salvation. Presenting his discreet but nonetheless eloquent appeal, which carried the weight of his august personality, the Holy Father declared that he was not entering into the merits of the case. With this, his intervention had nothing in common with the campaign artificially unleashed by the Communists, who without qualification labeled the Rosenbergs' sentence illegal and unjust, substituting themselves for the courts which had examined the Rosenbergs' faults. It was not for the Pope to pronounce himself on the merits of the accusations, or on the exigencies of a procedure which seemed to have been scrupulously observed, or on the testimony, or the ratio of the crime to the punishment. All the more so in a trial which had the concurrence of the great majority of citizens not only in America but out of it; and was such that, outside of a few sporadic criticisms, it was not

easy to find a single one of those evident characteristics which distinguish trials in Communist countries, particularly against the Catholic clergy and Bishops. The Holy Father did not pose a single doubt or raise a single suspicion on this score.

Apart from the conclusions of the judges and the deliberation of the powers called in final petition for a verdict on the commutation, he made a plea for mercy. It was up to the Head of the State, to whom the case was brought, to consider the solemn appeal in the comprehensive examination of all those motives which not for the only time in history, have induced a ruler to overcome with clemency the rigid confines of justice. If, in spite of this, the President did not see fit to grant clemency, the Supreme Pontiff did not intend to question who was to decide judgment, taking into account all the aspects of this sad case.

Neither in taking his step did the Holy Father deny, as was inconsiderately reproached him, the right of peoples to defend themselves against the insidiousness of internal enemies who today in no small measure try to open the road to outside enemies. It is well known, furthermore, that the Catholic Church does not condemn in principle the death sentence, the extreme punishment which certain crimes can demand when they seriously threaten the common welfare.

### INCOMPREHENSIBLE SECTARIANISMS

These obvious considerations were not understood by everyone.

One must read with horror certain sharp words of those who wished that night should give no peace to him who contributed to changing the course of justice already pronounced on the two prisoners. The Christian, placed before the raw decisions of courts, even when he approves of them and demands them, knows how to find in his heart and in his religion a sentiment of compassion for him who, having sinned, must now suffer the punishment, no matter how just for his misdeeds. He himself, with all the esteem he may be held by his fellowmen, knows that he has more need of mercy than justice before God. Therefore, not with the diabolical yearning for vendetta, but with regret that others, having been found wanting, must expiate, does Man, and more so, a Christian, accept and when necessary, demand that justice fulfill its hard function.

It is again displeasing that in the intervention of the Holy Father, some should pretend to see an intrusion of a "foreign citizen." The Holy Father is a sovereign and in this case appeared the more majestic in that, divested of any national particularity, he became a herald of a principle which transcends particularistic regions and touches the highest summit of the Christian and human spirit.

Thus he was not a foreign citizen when he, without regard to nationality or politics, nor questioning the demands of military codes, shunned the fear that his steps might be misinterpreted and permitted himself to ask many times for an act of clemency in order to save a human life.

The reproach to the Holy Father that he was being indulgent to Communists in intervening in behalf of the Rosenbergs and the reminder that Communism is inhumanly persecuting Cardinals, Bishops, Priests, Monks, and Nuns, was out of place. This was an unjust and irreverent act, for in no other heart does the painful fate of the persecuted of Christ echo as much as in the heart of the Holy Father; nevertheless, feeling the sufferings of so many oppressed ones, it is not forbidden one who is the repository of universal fatherhood to make a merciful gesture for whoever suffers under the burden of sorrow, be they innocent or guilty.

There were those who wished to stir up dissension between Catholics and Protestants on a sectarian basis for an act which is evident from its nature to be above all divisions, when the discreet limits to which the appeal confined itself should have found agreement from those who worship the same God.

Finally, it is most inopportune to claim the separation of Church and State existing in the Republic, in order to reject the Holy Father's plea. Not only was this plea addressed precisely to the advantage of two non-Catholics, but it, though not taking account of the theological reasons that flowed from the religion which the Roman Pontiff heads, had its moral justification for the appeals made to the highest principles of humanitarianism; an historical coherence conforming to thousands of years traditions among the civilizations of peoples, a precise and solid juridical foundation in the diplomatic customs of many centuries, concretized in institutions conferring on all the right to humanitarian intervention.

Thus the appeal of the Holy Father, far from causing even a minimum harm to the majesty of civil power and the cause of justice, highly honored them, both by its call to the noble sovereignty of mercy, and by the dignity of its noble intercessor.

There is no doubt that when history returns to this episode, it will seal with a word of highest praise the magnanimous gesture of the Supreme Pontiff.

Reprinted as a Public Service by the  
National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case  
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N. Y. LO 4-9585



# New York Committee for Clemency *for the Rosenbergs*

1050 Sixth Avenue • New York 18, N. Y.

LOngacre 4-9585

Chairman  
PROF. EPHRAIM CROSS

Executive Secretary  
EMILY ALMAN

May 16, 1953

Dear Friend:

The sentence of death for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has caused much concern. In the words of Pope Pius XII: "Further, the case of the young couple sentenced to die together is so pitiful as to arouse sincere commiseration even in those not animated by any ignoble partisan interest in wanting to save their lives. In particular, that a woman should wait in a 'death chamber' for the moment of execution is in itself an event as tragic as it is rare and is such as to arouse instinctively a sense of horror. When, then, two children, Michael 9 years old and Robert 5, are involved in this tearful fate, many hearts can be melted, before two little innocents on whose soul and destiny the death of their parents would forever leave sinister scars."

Thousands of Protestant Ministers and Rabbis of the whole world have asked for clemency for moral reasons.

It is not alone on the basis of pure humanitarianism that people ask for clemency. Dr. Harold C. Urey has said: "I find the testimony of the Rosenbergs more credible than that of the Greenglasses..." The importance of this statement is emphasized by the declaration of the U.S. Court of Appeals that "If the testimony (of the Greenglasses) were disregarded the case (against the Rosenbergs) could not stand."

Even greater doubts concerning the Greenglass testimony have been raised by the uncovering of two documents, one in David Greenglass' writing and the other, the attorney's memorandum. These documents contradict important points of trial testimony and multiply the doubts in the case which have caused serious questions regarding the whole trial to be raised by prominent lawyers and jurists.

We have enclosed the complete statement taken from the official newspaper of the Vatican, "L'Osservatore Romano", which published a full page on the Rosenberg Case on April 16, 1953. We are also including a leaflet dealing with the new evidence in the case. It is our hope that you will read this material and write to Pres. Eisenhower asking for commutation of sentence.

The doubts in the Rosenberg Case demand that the supreme penalty not be exacted.

Very truly yours,  
*Emily Alman*  
Emily Alman, Executive Sec'y

EA:vn

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 1 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

# PERJURY

## in the Rosenberg Case

### WHAT THE JUDGE AND JURY DIDN'T KNOW . . .

New evidence has been discovered proving that the chief witnesses against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg perjured themselves. Documents—not available during the trial—now offer absolute proof that the Rosenbergs were sent to the Death House on lies. If the judge and jury could have known the facts on the following pages, the Rosenbergs could not have been convicted.



# PERJURERS?



DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS

## New Document Reveals Major Witness Lied

Handwritten documents (below left) were verified by a leading handwriting expert as those of David Greenglass. He wrote the statement to his lawyer after his arrest. In it, he directly contradicts his key testimony at the trial.

Examples: On the stand Greenglass swore that confessed spy Harry Gold was sent to him by Julius Rosenberg. But in the document Greenglass admits, "I didn't know who sent Gold to me." Greenglass said in a statement to the FBI he gave Gold vital atomic secrets. But in the document he confesses, "I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement."

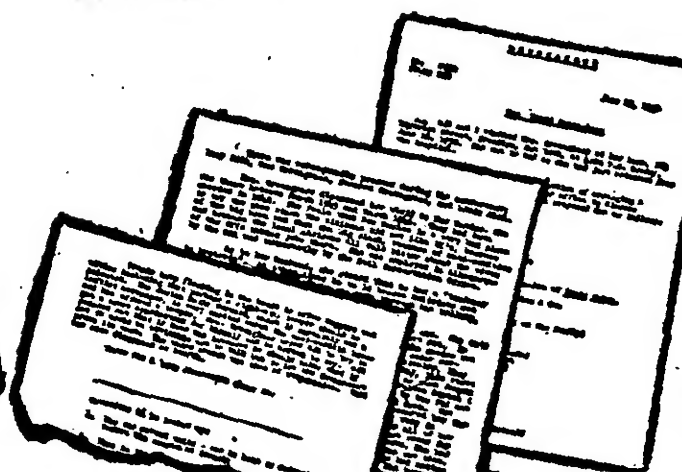
Typed documents (below, right) report on an interview with David Greenglass' wife, Ruth, from file of Greenglass' own lawyer. They directly contradict testimony she gave at the trial.

On the witness stand she claimed Julius Rosenberg asked her to spy and that he told her all about the A-bomb in November, 1944. But in the documents she admits she didn't really know about the bomb until Hiroshima in August, 1945—the time everyone learned about the bomb.

In the documents she describes her husband, David Greenglass, as follows:

"As to her husband, she stated that he had a 'tendency to hysteria.' At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran through the hallway, shrieking of 'elephants' and 'lead pants.' She had known him since she was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies, but she didn't think he would do it."

This is the man on whose word the Rosenbergs are to die.



## A black and white photograph of a small, dark wooden cabinet. The cabinet has a rectangular shape with a slightly raised top. It features two drawers on the left side, each with a horizontal handle. To the right of the drawers is a single door with a vertical handle. The cabinet is positioned against a wall that appears to be made of stone or brick. The floor in front of the cabinet is covered with a patterned rug or carpet. The lighting is somewhat dramatic, with strong shadows.

[illegible]

BRITISH STATES OFFICE COUNTY CLERK  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

.....

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

vs.

JOHN GOODMAN, DEED, TRUSTEES  
and GEORGE BOWEN.

.....

.....

STATE OF NEW YORK  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK  
SHERIFF'S OFFICE

JOHN A. GOODMAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and have been so employed since 1946.

On March 8, 1949, during the course of the trial of the aforementioned defendant, I was Special Agent in Charge of the New York City office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and I was informed by the New York City office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that they had located a photograph of the defendant in the possession of a person known as George Bowen. I was informed that the photograph was of the defendant and that it was a photograph of the defendant taken in New York City. I was informed that the photograph was of the defendant and that it was a photograph of the defendant taken in New York City.

I communicated these facts to Mr. Irving S. Gorn, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, who directed that the photograph be shown to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York for its consideration. I communicated this information to Agent Bowen and to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

Shortly thereafter, I again was agent in charge of the New York City office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and I was informed by the New York City office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that they had located a photograph of the defendant in the possession of a person known as George Bowen. I was informed that the photograph was of the defendant and that it was a photograph of the defendant taken in New York City. I was informed that the photograph was of the defendant and that it was a photograph of the defendant taken in New York City.

FBI agent John Harrington admitted in a sworn affidavit that a major prosecution witness lied on the stand. The witness was a photographer who identified the Rosenbergs in court. Harrington revealed the witness had been brought into court the day before to have the Rosenbergs pointed out to him.

## PERJURER?

### Did This Man Lie to Save Himself?

At the time of the trial Max Elitcher faced indictment on perjury for swearing falsely to the government. He admitted on the stand he hoped to make things easier for himself by testifying against the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell. His was the only testimony against Sobell, who was sentenced on the word of this man to 30 years at Alcatraz.



**"WE ARE INNOCENT."**

—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

The Rosenbergs have been told, "Confess and you will be spared." Yet in the shadow of the electric chair they insist they are innocent. Against their word is the word of proven perjurers. Much of the new evidence has turned up after they were scheduled to have been executed. How much more new evidence will yet be uncovered? Millions of Americans do not want these parents of two small children to be executed while there are such grave doubts. Help see that the full facts in the case come to light—NOW, not when it is too late.

*Write or Wire President Eisenhower*  
**CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS**

Send funds to help uncover the truth to:  
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. LOngacre 4-9585

# PARENTS TO DIE ON WEDDING ANNIVERSARY ROSENBERG CHILDREN PLEAD WITH PRESIDENT

Dear President Eisenhower,  
I saw on television on Monday  
Mr. Oatis is not in prison anymore  
because the President of the country  
let him go. It said his wife wrote  
a letter to the President over there  
and she told why Mr. Oatis  
should be let go. I think it  
is a good thing to let him go  
home because I think prison is  
a very bad place for anybody to  
be.  
My mommy and daddy are  
in prison in New York. My  
brother is six years old his  
name is Robby. He misses them  
very much and I miss them  
too. I got the idea to write  
you from Mr. Oatis on television.  
Please let my mommy and  
daddy go and not let any  
thing happen to them. If they  
come home Robby and I will be  
very happy we will thank  
you very much.  
Very truly yours  
Michael Rosenberg



ROBERT AND MICHAEL ROSENBERG

Letter Sent to  
President Eisenhower  
May 20, 1953

Write and Wire President Eisenhower  
**CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS**

Issued by: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
1060 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. • LOngacre 4-9525

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1050 Sixth Ave.  
New York 18, N.Y.  
Lo4-9585

Joseph Brainin  
Chairman  
David Alman  
Exec. Sec.  
Aaron Schneider  
Org. Sec.

Dear Friend,

The Rosenbergs have only a few hours to live.

You must give a few hours of your life to keep Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from execution, not only because mercy requires it, but because something in our nation - our tradition of morality and justice - may die in the electric chair with the Rosenbergs.

A history making gathering took place in Washington, D.C. last Sunday. It transformed the thinking of thousands of persons of influence, many senators and congressmen among them, into interceding for clemency.

Now we ask you to join the great returning clemency gathering in Washington on Thursday, June 18. It is in our nation's capital that all must go to plead for the lives of the condemned couple.

We know that this means taking time off from work, placing children with neighbors, and other hardships. We are trying to make it possible for you to be there by doing the following:

1. We are trying to raise money so that the Committee can bear part of the cost of transportation, making the round trip fare to you only \$5.00.
2. Facilities for children (sightseeing buses, etc.) will be provided in Washington.
3. Two trains have been chartered - one at 9 A.M. and the other at 2 P.M. both on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The trains will return at midnight.

Conscience compels us all to make sacrifices - and we address ourselves in this urgent moment directly to your conscience.

Be in Washington on Thursday, by train or car. Bring your friends. Help us raise funds to make the \$5 round trip fare possible.

HELP US SAVE THE ROSENBERGS!

Sincerely yours,

Emily Alman <sup>6-17-53</sup>

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BOX #2  
1050 SIXTH AVE  
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.



growing dispute that developed in the country as a result of the Rosenberg case.

# New Evidence in the Rosenberg Case

Revels that the Rosenbergs were not only innocent but also that the government's case against them was based on a complete lack of evidence.

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## Introduction

Since the Spring of 1951, when Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sentenced to death and Morton Sobell to 30 years at Alcatraz at the conclusion of a hurried ten-day trial, an ever growing debate has developed throughout the country as to the facts in the case.

In March, 1952, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case published the entire trial transcript. On the basis of these transcripts, thousands of which were sold throughout the country, the national debate on the facts in the Rosenberg case assumed tremendous proportions.

Dr. Harold Urey, Prof. Albert Einstein, Prof. Stephen Love, and many attorneys, educators and religious leaders called for clemency. More and more people became convinced that grave doubt exists as to the guilt of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell and that the short ten-day trial did not contain the necessary guarantees of a fair trial under the American Constitution. Eighty thousand Americans signed an amicus brief, requesting a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell. Many more thousands appealed to the President of the United States to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs.

Now, in the Spring of 1953, new documents have come to light, throwing serious doubt on the testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass, chief witnesses against the Rosenbergs. These documents, first published in France, were presented to the American people at a public rally of 10,000 people at Randall's Island Stadium in New York on May 3, 1953.

In the interest of seeking the truth in the Rosenberg Case, guaranteeing American justice, and preventing the tragic execution of two people who to this day maintain their complete innocence, we present these documents to the American people.

Issued as a public service by:  
National Committee to Secure  
Justice in the Rosenberg Case  
1950 Sixth Ave., N. Y. 14, N. Y.

## The Documents

The documents received by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case arrived from the French Rosenberg Committee in the form of photostats.

The first document consists of three pages written in David Greenglass' own handwriting. These three pages were later authenticated by a foremost handwriting expert, Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy, of Boston, Mass. The document is dated "Saturday, June 1950". It purports to be a statement or recapitulation of what David Greenglass told the F.B.I.

The importance of this document lies in the contradiction it gives to Greenglass' courtroom testimony; it is written in the language of a man inventing a story rather than telling a truthful narrative; it contains serious and inexplicable omissions, and finally, confesses that he permitted the F.B.I. to "remember" for him events he could not himself recall.

The second document, dated June 18, 1950, is a typewritten one, also of three pages, which appears to be a memorandum from an attorney for his files. It concerns a discussion between members of the law firm and relatives of David Greenglass. This second document is likewise of extreme importance because in it Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, David's wife, contradicts vital aspects of her husband's written statement and courtroom testimony and portrays her husband as an hysteric and liar. This document provides evidence that Greenglass committed perjury.

These two documents do not deal with peripheral or secondary matters in the case. They go to the heart of the case, and therefore raise fundamental doubts, which, when taken in the context of other doubts — particularly the absence of a single document linking the Rosenbergs to a "conspiracy to commit espionage" — cause the trial to be viewed in an altogether new light.

The following pages present a comparison of the newly discovered documents with the Greenglass testimony.

## "TENDENCY TO HYSTERIA" MEMORANDUM ONE

In a decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Judge Jerome N. Frank said: "Doubtless if that (Greenglass) testimony were disregarded the conviction (against the Rosenbergs) could not stand."

In effect Judge Frank posed the question — which man will you believe, David Greenglass or Julius Rosenberg? If Greenglass lied there is no case against the Rosenbergs.

One of the new documents, the typewritten lawyer's memorandum describing an interview with Ruth Greenglass, David's wife, gives an intimate account of what kind of a person Greenglass is. Here, is a report of what Greenglass' wife has to say about him:

"As to her husband, she stated that he had a 'tendency to hysteria.' At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of 'elephants', and 'lead pants.'

"She had known him since he was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it."

### GREENGLASS ADMITS LIE

In the document in Greenglass' handwriting, he frankly admits making statements he did not remember to be true, and directly lying to the F.B.I. He writes, describing a statement to the F.B.I.:

"I stated that I met Gold in N. M. at 209 Hick St., my place. They told me that I had told him to come back later because I didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement."

Thus he admits letting the F.B.I. put words into his mouth. Then he adds:

"But this I'll tell you, I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement."

The language Greenglass uses throughout his written document is that of a man fabricating a story. "I made sure to tell the F.B.I.", "I established the approximate meeting place", "I definitely placed"—these are the kind of phrases he uses.

**SUMMARY.**— Dr. Harold C. Urey, nuclear scientist, said after reading the transcript of the trial: "I found the Rosenberg testimony more believable than the Greenglass."

David Greenglass, a hysteric and a self-confessed liar, is the man on whose word two persons have been sentenced to die.

### HISTORY REFUTES TESTIMONY

The most damaging testimony against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was the sworn testimony of Ruth and David Greenglass, who claimed that the Rosenbergs recruited them as spies. On the basis of this testimony, above all else, the Rosenbergs were condemned to death.

In his handwritten statement, Greenglass relates how he told the F.B.I. that his wife had been sent to recruit him for espionage by Julius Rosenberg. He says:

"I told them that on a visit to me in November, 1944, my wife asked me if I would give information. I made sure to tell the F.B.I. that she was transmitting this info from my brother-in-law Julius and was not her own idea."

In court, Ruth Greenglass went into great detail about the description of the A-bomb she purports to have received from Julius Rosenberg in November, 1944.

(Continued) And he said—I wanted to know how he knew what David was doing. He said that his friends had told him that David was working on the atomic bomb, and he went on to tell me that the atomic bomb was the most destructive weapon used so far, that it had dangerous radiation effects, that the United States and Britain were working on it.

**True Transcript, 9/1/49**  
Mrs. Greenglass claimed to have learned about the atomic bomb in Nov. 1944. However, in the typewritten document, Mrs. Greenglass admits not know-

ing about the bomb until it was dropped on Hiroshima in August, 1945. The document states: "I.B.I. did not tell me of this until I was told by a confidential source to build up the bomb - I was visiting him in the hospital."

"She would not have allowed her husband to bring anything home after Hiroshima had disclosed what the project was. She intended to raise a family and did not want that kind of material around."

**SUMMARY** — Thus on the witness stand Ruth Greenglass claimed to have known all about the A-bomb in November, 1944. But in the memorandum she says that she did not know about the A-bomb until Hiroshima in August, 1945 — the time when the American people learned of the bomb. If Julius Rosenberg had told her, as she claimed, of the "dangerous radiation effects" of the atomic bomb in 1944, she would not have had to wait until 1945 to learn what the project was.

#### WAS GREENGLASS GUILTY OF URANIUM THEFT?

The prosecution posed an important question — why did Ethel and Julius Rosenberg try to get a vaccination certificate for David Greenglass to leave the country? The defense stated the Rosenbergs believed that Greenglass may have been involved in theft — possibly uranium theft.

The document quoting the interview with Mrs. Greenglass admits she and her husband were questioned about uranium when an F.B.I. agent visited their home in February, 1950. But in the trial, Greenglass refused to say why the F.B.I. visited them. The document says:

"She (Ruth Greenglass) pointed out Dave did not ask for the job; that he was going overseas; that they have been watched constantly and feels as if they are the object of persecution. Shortly before their accident the F.B.I. asked if they had a specimen of uranium in the house, in the course of what they call a routine investigation. One of their friends had a similar experience."

The uranium question was brought out by the trial testimony of Julius

Rosenberg, who stated that he believed David Greenglass was "in trouble" because of a possible theft of uranium.

And I recall at that time in my mind the incident—the instant he told me what happened to him in February when the FBI had come around to visit him and question him about some uranium. I thought maybe it had something to do with that or had something to do with a conversation Ruthie had with my many years back.

"I said, 'Dave, are you in trouble or something?'  
"He said, 'Don't ask me anything about it. You got to do this for me. If you can't give me the money I need, at least do this for me.'"

And the Court asked you at the time some questions about the fact that you were unfriendly or you were hostile to each other, and in the face of that you said he came to you and he put this twofold request to you, the \$2000, and if you can't do that for him, the certificate showing that he had been vaccinated for smallpox, and also the additional matter of asking the doctor while you were at it what was required to go into Mexico.

Q. Did anybody ever ask you for \$2000 for a smallpox certificate or what kind of injections were required to get into Mexico?

A. Yes, David Greenglass.

Q. I say, did anybody else ever ask you for anything like that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you proceed to find out why?

A. He was very agitated, and I asked him in the best way I knew how to ask him.

Q. Did you suspect why he wanted it?

A. I suspected he was in some trouble.

Q. Did you suspect perhaps that it had to do with the theft of gasoline from the Army?

A. Possibly, part.

Q. Did you suspect perhaps that it had something to do with the theft of uranium from Los Alamos?

A. Possibly.

Q. Did you suspect that it had something to do with the type of information relating to the atomic bomb?

[[fel 1881]] A. No, I didn't suspect that.

March 1951 Trial Transcript, pp. 1121, 1231

But the Greenglass testimony in the trial deliberately evaded the uranium issue. Greenglass—you will note—purports not to remember why the F.B.I. agent visited him

Q. Where did these FBI representatives see or speak to you in February, 1950?

A. One man called me up on the phone and he said he would like to see me. He came to my house; he sat down at my table; I offered him a cup of coffee and we spoke—he did not say to me that he suspected me of espionage or anything else—he just spoke to me about whether I had [fel 188] known anybody at Los Alamos, and that was the gist of the whole conversation. He walked out of the house maybe an hour later, and that is all there was to it.

Q. All right now, let's see. Did he introduce himself as a member of the FBI?

A. He did.

Q. Did he ask you any questions, either directly or indirectly, with respect to your knowledge of any illegal activity that occurred at Los Alamos while you were there?

A. I don't recall exactly what the whole conversation was about. It made very little effect on me, because it didn't—I mean, it didn't seem like anything—I mean—

Q. (Continuing:) He discussed with me—when he came into the house it was very difficult to find out what he wanted. He didn't come out and say that he wanted some information. He just talked around the point. I didn't get what he really wanted to find out.

Trial Transcript, pp. 564, 565

SUMMARY — Ruth Greenglass admitted to her attorney that an F.B.I. agent visited them in February, 1950, to question them about uranium.

(Continued on page 10)



2 July 1950

I

These are my approximate statements to the F.B.I. on Saturday, June 10, 1950. I stated that I met Gold in N.Y. at 209 Hick St. my place. They told me that I had told him to come back later because I didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement. When he came back again I told them that I gave him the envelope with the stuff not expecting payment and then he gave me an envelope. Later I found that it contained \$500.

### TEXT OF GREENGLASS' DOCUMENT

These are my approximate statements to the F.B.I. on Saturday, June 10, 1950. I stated that I met Gold in N.Y. at 209 Hick St. my place. They told me that I had told him to come back later because I didn't have it ready. I didn't remember this but I allowed it in the statement. When he came back again I told them that I gave him the envelope with the stuff not expecting payment and then he gave me an envelope. Later I found that it contained \$500.

2. I told them that on a visit to me in Nov. 1944 my wife asked me if I would give information. I made sure to tell the F.B.I. that she was transmitting this info from my brother-in-law Julius and was not her own idea. She was doing this because she felt I would be angry if she didn't ask me.

I then mentioned a meeting with a man who I didn't know, arranged by Julius. I established the approximate meeting place but no exact date. The place was a car, an Olds owned by my father-in-law, at somewhere above 42nd St. on 1st Ave. in Manhattan. I talked to the man but I could not recall very little about which we spoke. I thought it might be that he wanted me to think about finding out about H.E. lenses used in experimental tests to determine data on the A bomb.

I made a general statement on my age, etc. you know, the usual thing. I mentioned no other meeting with anyone.

One more thing. I identified Gold by a torn or cut piece of card, but I didn't tell them where or how I got it. Also, I definitely placed my wife out of the room at the time of Gold's visit.

I also made a pencil sketch of the H.E. mold set up for an experiment. But this I'll tell you, I can honestly say the information I gave Gold may be not at all what I said in the statement.

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# MEMORANDUM

TO: FILE  
FROM: RHO

June 19, 1950

Re: David Greenglass

OJR and I visited Mrs. Greenglass at her home, 285 Rivington Street, Brooklyn, New York, at 4:00 P.M. Sunday, June 18, 1950. She was in bed as she had just returned from the hospital.

We first discussed the question of arranging a meeting of various relatives at our office to discuss financial problems. The relatives proposed are as follows:

1. Abe Feit  
1039 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Tel. Sterling 3-6473  
Business Address:  
818 Washington St. - Tel. ST 3-6073
2. Norman Brown (Friend of the family)  
7981 Louis St.  
Tel. OR 4-3609
3. Barney Zerkel (A cousin)  
2124 East 26th St.  
Tel. DE 2-0312
4. Sam Greenglass  
1384 Carroll St. Telephone:  
6. Rose Stern (Friend)  
Sadie Silverman (Friend)

There was subsequently present during the conference: Isay Feit, Sam Greenglass, Bernard Greenglass, and Louis Abel.

Mrs. Greenglass discussed her visit to New Mexico. She was there between March 1945 and March 1946. They had been married in 1942. She feels that New Mexico is a very bad place to try the case since the citizens did not like GI's, because of the big boom and then the big slack, because of anti-semitism and because the local citizens all felt bitter about the wives of the GI's taking jobs there. She was employed in Albuquerque by the OPA and temporarily by the Soil Conservation Office.

As to her husband, she stated that he had a "tendency to hysteria". At other times he would become delirious and once when he had the grippe he ran nude through the hallway, shrieking of "elephants", "Lead Pants".

She had known him since she was ten years old. She said that he would say things were so even if they were not. He talked of suicide as if he were a character in the movies but she didn't think he would do it. They had been under surveillance by the FBI for several weeks. In particular, they had noticed a car of the Acme Construction Company, 1400 First Avenue in Manhattan. She ascertained there was no such Company. (There is an Acme Construction Company at 1402 Fulton Street in Brooklyn). She was interviewed at the hospital by two FBI men, Mr. Tully and Mr. Wood. One was tall, ruddy and dark. The other she described as toothy and short. They assured her that they had nothing against her. She described her stay in Albuquerque and stated that she could not remember all of her addresses. Since it was difficult for GI's to get rooms for a long period, they had lived in five or six places. She had only been to Los Alamos to a party for a few hours one time. She had remembered no visitors at her house. She had notice of the project and signed an affidavit for it. She knew her mail was censored. She had not have allowed her husband to bring anything home after Hiroshima had disclosed what the project was. She intended to raise a family and did not want that kind of material around. In the future she will refer everyone to her lawyer.

She pointed out Dave did not ask for the job; that he was going overseas; that they have been watched constantly and feels as if they are the object of persecution. Shortly before their accident the FBI asked if they had a specimen of uranium in the house, in the course of what they call a routine investigation. One of their friends had a similar experience.

People in the neighborhood want to raise a petition.

All newspapers are to be referred to her lawyer.

People keep flocking in the house to offer support and advice including that perhaps a right-wing lawyer should be selected. The Jewish Daily Forward, which is certainly not a leftist newspaper, is very excited about the anti-semitic issue and has offered a lawyer. Mrs. Greenglass urged OJR to try to get a court appointment for himself and he agreed to try. OJR pointed out that if Dave was innocent he should talk; that if not it would be advisable not to talk but to let the Government prove its case. The third course was that of cooperation. That was also discussed at length.

There was a long discussion about JR.

Questions to be looked up:

1. Was the arrest valid - was he held in detention before the complaint issued?
2. What is the effect of the complaint?
3. What do the cases hold on the intent to harm the Government?
4. Statements of Co-conspirators.
5. Jointer

(Continued from page 7)

At the trial the Greenglasses evaded this issue. Is it possible that this might account for some of the money which Greenglass received from Gold? Is it possible that uranium — precious to the production of the atomic bomb — is something which machinist David Greenglass could obtain a little more easily perhaps than the secret of the atomic bomb?

They were not. Greenglass, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

### A THREAT CARRIED OUT

A basic defense theory was that Greenglass implicated Julius Rosenberg to lessen his own punishment and protect his wife, Ruth Greenglass.

Julius Rosenberg, in direct testimony, stated that Greenglass had threatened him in late May or early June, 1950 (before Greenglass' arrest). The testimony follows:

Q. Would you say this was still in May, or would you say this was already in June?

A. It might have been the first week in June or the end of May.

Q. You are not sure?

A. I can't fix it exactly, if it was a day or two in June or a day or two in May.

1130 "I said, 'You look very agitated. Calm yourself, take it [fol. 1679] easy. What's troubling you?' And he said, 'Julia, I am in a terrible jam.' I says, 'No— I says, 'I realize you have been asking me for money, you have been telling me to go to my doctor for a certificate, you have been talking about Mexico. What is the trouble, Dave?'

He said, 'I can't tell you everything about it. All I want you to do for me, Julia, is I must have a couple of thousand dollars in cash.' I says, 'David, I don't have the money on me, I can't raise that kind of money.'

He says, 'Julia, can you borrow it from your relatives?'

I says, 'No, Dave, I can't do that.'

He says, 'Can you take it from the business for me?'

I says, 'Dave, I cannot do that.'

'Well, Julia, I just got to have that money and if you don't get me that money you are going to be sorry.'

I said, 'Look here, Dave, what are you trying to do, threaten me or blackmail me?'

RECEIVED 6-16-53

Trial Transcript, pp. 1123, 1130

FROM CSNY 426

David Greenglass' handwritten document now confirms the defense theory.

Greenglass writes:

1

For Editor-Immediate Release  
June 4, 1953

From:

The Rubicon  
50 Broadway (Rm. 1511) N.Y.  
Whitehall 4-3671

THE RUBICON ASKS PARDON FOR THE ROSENBERGS:

Appeal Made to Eisenhower

The June issue of The Rubicon, conservative critical review, contains an article which may startle some people, entitled:

"Pardon the Rosenbergs...But Deport Them"

The article is an appeal to the Christian sentiments of President Eisenhower, and uses as its text the words of Jesus, "Father forgive them, they know not what they do!" The writer says that the Rosenbergs are like many other people, who, under the guidance of our eminent leaders of the recent past, began to veer to the Left, to admire the totalitarianism of the Left while they hated the totalitarianism of the Right. It was logical that many impressionable people, says the writer, should have been moved by the sayings of the "big brains" in Washington. When some of those people were told that Russia was our "great ally", says the writer, those people felt they had a mission to help her too. Now that we have been able to judge the crime serenely, it is time we began to remember that we are Christians, and that we are supposed to forgive our enemies, continues the article.

The paper says it is not moved by the cries of the witch-hunters who are anti-Semitic but who will not admit it for fear of losing votes, and says it is moved solely by Christian principles. Therefore, it urges President Eisenhower to pardon the Rosenbergs but to deport them and take legal steps to prevent their re-entry into this country.

Another important article urges Italian-Americans not to interfere in the Italian elections, notwithstanding Cardinal Spellman's admonishments which it regards as improper interference. This comes from Luigi Criscuolo, Editor, who if he were in Italy and not an American citizen as he is now, would be a peer of the realm with considerable influence. There is also an article on Cambodia, in Indo-China, which wants more independence from France.

RECEIVED 6-19-53

FROM CSNY 426

2 : 887

PLEASE SEND CLIPPINGS - L.C.

522



# **The *Rubicon***

June, 1953

AMERICAN CRITICAL REVIEW

An American publication, established in 1941 to: reaffirm the principles in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights; fight for all good causes as Citizens of the United States consistent with the proper interests of the United States; instill loyalty to the Flag and the Nation especially in the time of War and industrial stress.

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NUMBER 10

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Just One for the Record — On Cicognani

To George Hamilton Combs — A Letter

High Pressure Against McCarran Law

Book Review

Rubicon Sparklets — and Some!

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# The Rubicon

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Vol. 12, No. 10 (Copyright 1953) By Luigi Criscuolo June, 1953

## THE ELECTIONS IN ITALY

As an American publication we take no position on the elections in Italy. Some years ago we took such a position in favor of the Monarchy but that was in 1946 when Italy was still in a critical position, still in ruins, starving and naked and when a turn to the Left might have retarded Italian recovery. But since then the Italian people have given remarkable evidence of their ability to make a strong comeback, thanks to financial and moral help from the United States, and only from the United States. We feel no necessity for telling the Italian people how they should vote today.

The Italian people have been through all sorts of governments in their 2,700 years of history . . . republics, dictatorships and monarchies . . . and they do not need any instructions from Cardinal Spellman and his obedient priests who are thinking of something besides the welfare of the Italian people on this earth. Nor from certain Italian-language newspapers or individuals whose equivocal past is well known to all!

We resent the interference of American prelates in the Italian elections, just as Americans would resent it if the Pope and the Italian clergy were to have told us not to vote for General Eisenhower because he directed the bombing of Italian cities, churches and monasteries.

We resent statements attributed to "Ambasciatrice" Clare (Boo) Luce to the effect that American help to Italy would stop if the Italian people did not vote for the De Gasperi Government.

Therefore, we hope the Italian people will vote as their consciences will dictate, and we wish them luck, in whatsoever they may do!

## PARDON THE ROSENBERGS, BUT DEPORT THEM!

We believe the President should pardon the Rosenberg atom spies. This will be an unpopular decision on our part but we think we have a right to change our opinion. Only bigots remain stationary but we think it is wrong to be obstinate in the face of unchanging principles.

The Rosenbergs are like many other people who, under the guidance of our "eminent" leaders of the recent past, began to veer to the Left, to admire the totalitarianism of the Left while they hated the totalitarianism of the Right. It was logical that many impressionable people should have been moved by the sayings of the "big brains" in Washington.

When some of our weak people, particularly those who had come recently from countries where despotism reigned, were told that Russia was our great ally, they felt they had a mission to help her too. After all,

when our Government had given Soviet Russia eleven billion dollars, was that not sufficient reason for misguided people to want to do their bit too?

But now that we have been able to judge the Rosenberg case serenely, now that even the Rosenbergs and their friends must realize the magnitude of the crime they committed against their adopted country, it seems to be time for us to remember that we are Christians, and that we are supposed to forgive our enemies.

The bigots of the Sanhedrin urged Pilate to "Crucify Him" and the bigots of today would destroy people for having political opinions we know are wrong. But how inconsistent is it for ministers of God to preach love, humility, charity and forgiveness . . . and then to say "Crucify them!"

Therefore, we urge President Eisenhower to pardon the Rosenbergs but to order them deported to their country of origin or elsewhere, and that legal steps be taken to prevent their entrance into this country . . . ever!

This paper is not moved by the cries of the witch-hunters who are anti-Semites but who will not admit it for fear of losing votes. We are moved solely by Christian principles, and hope that the President, who has affirmed many times his faith in God, will now confirm that belief by following the precepts of the Man who said:

"Father forgive them, they know not what they do!"

## NEVER UNDERESTIMATE YOUR ENEMY!!!

That is a pretty good slogan for an individual and it is equally as good for a government. But from what we can see, it had not been considered when we joined the first world war against Germany, we forgot it when Mussolini invaded Ethiopia to right certain wrongs which those savages inflicted on Italian citizens in Eritrea, we did not consider it when Hitler went haywire in 1938, and we have forgotten it in the present game of chess with Soviet Russia and her 600,000,000 allies in China, Indochina, and other Asiatic countries, not to mention potential allies in England, France, Italy, Germany, Greece, the Balkans . . . and our own United States.

Are we giving that question any real consideration now that Russia has used the eleven billion dollars which the New Dealers gave her? For she has put her whole government organization in shape to become a formidable rival to the United States in order to decide whether the world is to be capitalistic or communistic.

This paper has not been unaware of the strength of Soviet Russia and we have shown that in our columns over a period of years. On the other hand, many "great" newspapers have been lulling the public into a feeling of "security," pointing out how powerful we were, laying much stress on our great economic strength, on our strategic position, on our contented population, on our fine standard of living compared with that of the people of Russia and of the people living behind the Iron Curtain.

Some Americans do not seem to realize that people who believe in new and strange ideologies are often fanatical in that belief, which belief is often tantamount to a religion. The early Christians were so sure of their premise that they endured torture, starvation, persecution and death, in order to propagate the religion of their Master. The followers of Mohammed did not hesitate to join him and his descendants in warring against the peoples of great Christian nations, and those wars kept up from the time of the Middle Ages until



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recent years . . . all to defend their "faith" against all comers.

The people in the Kremlin may be fanatical in their belief that Communism will solve all of the problems of mankind, but they have been reinforcing that belief by outwitting such men as Franklin D. Roosevelt into taking them along as "faithful allies." He gave them the keys to our treasury, so enabling them to develop a great economy which puts them into a position of defying what we used to think was the greatest country in the world today.

Many of our stupid politicians who have entered the arena of public affairs and who try to pose as "statesmen" are put to shame by some "laymen" who are relative amateurs in public affairs, and one of these "laymen" is a woman, a reporter who has only recently come before the world of public opinion as a keen observer of world affairs. She is a mere slip of a girl, with a most unimpressive voice when talking over the radio. But when we have seen her ideas and reports in print, we have come to the conclusion that all women in public life are not just "playwrights" or "playgirls" like Clare Booth Luce, and that while the money of a magazine publisher can make his wife an ambassador, it cannot make her a statesman.

The reporter we refer to is Marguerite Higgins, foreign correspondent of the *New York Herald-Tribune*, an article by whom was published in "This Week" which accompanied that newspaper on Sunday, May 24. It would be worth while for our readers to look up that magazine and read it carefully.

We have heard much about the low standard of living enjoyed by the people of Soviet Russia and we have deplored it. We have even made comparisons and have repeated with other people: "Look how wonderful America is, where everybody has a radio, a sewing machine, a washing machine, a refrigerator, an automobile. What have the Russians offered their people that compares with all of that?"

Well, . . . the trouble is that we have been assuming that the Russian people care more for modern gadgets which people had gone without for five thousand years than they do for unmaterial things. It may be fanatical, it probably is, as we have no proof that Communism will stand even the test of the hundred and fifty years that our Republic has endured, with obvious benefits that we all revere.

But the thing that we forget is that people who believe in queer ideologies, that is ideologies that we think are "queer," really believe in them. We may have not been allowed to go behind the Iron Curtain and really see how the Russian people live, how they take the discipline that is imposed. So we do not have the last word. But the fact remains that with all of the suppression, with all of the hardship, with the cold, with lack of material things that are commonplace here, the Russians who count some two hundred million people have not yet revolted against their masters.

So we must assume that they have been indoctrinated with an idea . . . that they must deprive themselves of many things so that the IDEA may finally conquer, and then it will be Heaven. Just like the Mohammedans were taught by their leaders that they should defend the faith with their lives and . . . look . . . all of the beautiful hours who were waiting for them in Heaven where they would enjoy that ethereal life for eternity.

Quite worth while, and even Tommy Manville and Neil Vanderbilt, both of them much-married — would not wish for more, according to what we have read in the newspapers.

But in contrast, look at what we see here: working people forever complaining that wages were not enough, wanting a new car every other year, radios, television, washing machines, refrigerators, deep freezers, the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Book of the Month Club, theatres and movies very frequently, a bungalow in the country. Their union leaders get twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars a year in salaries, but that is nothing compared with the expense accounts that provide trips all over the country by air, trips to Europe, stays in the best hotels, plenty of wine, women and song if they want that, if they had not become impotent like some fat bellied unionneers we have heard about.

Are we willing to forego many luxuries and comforts so that everything we have goes to bolster up our military economy? Are our professional men willing to join the army in one capacity or another, to meet the Russians in battle if necessary?? Are we willing to help change our peace-time economy into a war economy and put everything at the disposal of the government in order to preserve the liberties we do so much talking about?

We are not!

During every war, our best people who are in the army or navy or air force do their duty, but when more men are asked for what happens? Well, we know of men who made sure that they could apply their talents to office jobs in Washington rather than be drafted to do military service. In the office jobs they were often lawyers who were given commissions as Lieutenant Colonels although there were probably enough career men to do the job. Other office jobs were covered by corporation officials, some of whom we knew, who were far below our own age, who went into the Navy Department to help re-negotiate contracts, when such jobs could have been given to businessmen who were over middle age, meaning over fifty, like we were. We applied for such a job in 1942 or so and we were thanked in writing but we were too old. Too old to sit at a desk, to hold conferences, to negotiate deals like we are still doing on occasion?

Nuts!

We see evidence of the same sort of "patriotism" on the part of doctors and dentists, who join all sorts of "patriotic" organizations, who buy war bonds, who are at the front of every civic organization . . . but who will not join the army, navy or air force and put on a uniform for active duty.

And our businessmen, always complaining about high taxes, yet they rail at communists and try to pay as little wages as possible, although they make plenty of money, give themselves pensions, assign options to purchase company stock to themselves and their associates.

Is there any disposition here to institute a regime of austerity, to conserve our resources, to place first things first, to stop wasting strategic materials on playthings and toy trains?

We do not see that and we hope that President Eisenhower will keep in good health, even with a golf game now and then, but that he will get rid of the phoneys that he has around him and begin to learn the facts of life.

We do not have to enumerate the record of the cabinet aides . . . all we have to do is to recount that campaign promises are not being kept, that the country's credit is declining, that our allies are betraying us by permitting strategic materials to go to Iron Curtain countries and to our enemies in China. When we see British ships being used for the contraband

trade, we wonder why so many Americans want to go to the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth. When we hear that a man named Achille Lauro, who is the mayor of Naples and a bigwig in the Monarchist Party in Naples, and also head of a shipping company that has sent strategic material to the Reds, we wonder what kind of people are directing the affairs of the Monarchist party in Italy.

And so this is a demand that the Government begin to clamp down on financiers and industrialists who are talking patriotism but who are sabotaging our defense program by not sending enough ammunition to Korea, who are making a play at Patriotism in their press but who are sabotaging our foreign policy abroad.

What do you say to this Ike? And Mamie?

#### WHAT'S "LIFE" UP TO IN ITALY?

Some people think that Mrs. Clare Booth Luce was appointed to be "Ambassador" to Rome so that she could turn on her charm to the hand-kissing members of the nobility who are in the foreign office and get them to do things for the United States. We urged some months ago that the Italian Government assign their best hand-kissers to meet with Mrs. Luce and indoctrinate her. Later, our wish was granted when we saw Ambassador Michael Scammacca, one of Italy's career Ambassadors, a Sicilian by birth and ancestry, bow low before "La Luce" and kiss her proffered hand. Naturally the photographs were widely published.

But we are beginning to believe that "La Luce," who was known as a woman who tried to "charm" audiences of American voters, and not with much effect in the old days, is acting as a sort of advance agent for her husband, "China Boy Luce," who has been looking over the Italian field, perhaps to start an Italian edition of "Life" in competition with "Oggi," "L'Europeo," and similar picture magazines which are very popular in Italy and even have a good circulation in this country.

But so long as Mrs. Luce has been telling the Italian workers and peasants, as well as the hand-kissing noblemen, how much we all love the Italians, and how we hoped they would vote for DeGasper, instead of the Communists, perhaps they also ought to know how "Life" and "China Boy" feel about Italians in this country. And here's our story:

We wrote Henry Luce some weeks ago and criticized an advertisement of the Bell Telephone System which appeared in "Life," in which a little girl named Ann Loeb told about how Alexander Graham Bell had invented the telephone and illustrated it all by herself. Of course, the Bell Telephone System paid for the advertisement, around \$19,000 a page, and "Life" could hardly object to that.

But our Editor had the temerity to write Mr. Luce a letter and to enlighten him on the fact that many Italians here still believed that the telephone was the invention of Antonio Meucci, and here is the letter:

"Speaking of a truthful press, I read an advertisement in one of your issues, last month, of the Bell Telephone System in which a little girl, Ann Loeb, wrote an essay on the telephone, which her father sent to the company. It was interesting but the part about Alexander Graham Bell inventing the instrument is not true and it ought not to be repeated without qualifications. For a poor Italian named Antonio Meucci really invented the first telephone and the records of the American courts can prove that.

"Meucci lived with the famous Italian patriot, Giuseppe Garibaldi, in a little house in Staten Island, N. Y. where they made candles for a living. He fought the claim of Bell and his powerful associates, and, as is

often the case where the small fight the big, he lost out.

"We Americans of Italian origin have not tried to 'hog' the credit but I have asked the Bell Company to mention Meucci's part in the invention, and also to organize a foundation to help young Italian students to get a college education when they cannot afford it.

"Don't you think it is a deserving cause and now that the wife of your Editor-Publisher is Ambassador to Italy, don't you want to give my suggestions some impetus? The Italians of Italy and the United States, as well as the rest of the world would appreciate your assistance."

Did "Life" reply that it was interested in our rebuttal to the fable that the Bell Telephone System keeps on propagating, and that its Editor would publish the letter as a tribute to its Italian readers, especially now that his glamour girl of a wife was "Ambassador" to Italy? Especially as it might be advisable to pat the Italian people on the back once in a while? Oh, no? What "Life" replied was, that the American courts had decided that Alexander Graham Bell, and not Antonio Meucci, was the legal inventor of the telephone, but that it hoped that our idea regarding a foundation to propagate the memory of Meucci might be developed.

It is no skin off of our back if "Life" wants to pick up hot potatoes.

But it just seems to us that our readers and the public ought to begin to learn to make distinctions between one group of racketeers and another group. For there are some that hijack your business, or that hold you up in dark alleys, or who go into the liquor business during prohibition and supply the public with what it needs in the line of liquor . . . and then there is the other kind of "captains of industry" who publish newspapers that give you "All the News That's Fit to Print," and others that publish glorified editions of the Police Gazette for the edification of our public that cannot read and hungers for culture in the form of pictures.

"Life" can refuse to tell the truth, as we see it, like a letter from a reader, but it will not hesitate to publish an enlarged photograph of an embryo baby, taken from her mother's womb, looking for all the world like a monstrous tadpole . . . and we wonder if the cause of decency and the cause of culture or science have been promoted by that kind of journalism.

Perhaps when Cardinal Spellman and Bishop Sheen can get to it, they might ask Clare Booth Luce and her "China Boy" husband if that publication is a credit to a wife who claims to have been "converted" to the Catholic religion, but who publicizes the fact, and uses it as a sort of advance notice in preparation for her ambition to be the United States' Ambassador to the Italian people, first, and then to the Vatican.

Fie! Foey! And Blooie!

#### CAMBODIA LEADS THE WAY TO FREEDOM!

Twenty years ago the League of Nations made a big fuss about the invasion of Ethiopia by Fascist Italy, after the Ethiopian savage raids on the Eritrean natives who were subjects of Italy. Mussolini had called the bluff of the Ethiopians, who had gained courage through the intrigues of the British and French, and the result was war. Sanctions were imposed upon Italy by fifty-two "democratic" nations, but Mussolini won and Ethiopia was annexed by Italy, thus creating the Italian Empire.

Well, you never heard so much talk by various peoples about the ruthless Italians until we began to see how the Italians really benefitted the Ethiopian natives. For the Italians built new schools, hospitals,

model farms, roads and everything that went to make a civilized people out of the natives. Those people had changed little since the time of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, his girl friend, from whom Emperor Haile Selassie is said to have descended.

The truth was that both the French and the British having oppressed their yellow, brown and black subjects, and having seen how well the Italians had treated their native populations in Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland, did not relish the idea of giving their own native subjects any measure of free government and any program of welfare. They wanted to keep on grinding them down, making them work, giving them little or nothing in return.

But time is a gentleman, as the Italians say, and by conducting a fake propaganda all over the world, the British and French aroused (unknowingly) a desire for freedom and independence in the hearts and minds of yellow, black and brown people all over the world. Atop of that came Russian propaganda, telling the colored races that the whites were their oppressors . . . and now we see what? Well, India is free, China has gone over to the Reds, Egypt has defied Britain, there is much communism in Japan, the states in Malay and Indo China, such as Laos, Thailand (Siam) and Cambodia are all very much in demand to help stem the tide of communism in those parts. And all of them have made demands of one sort or another for financial and military help from the United Nations, while Cambodia has demanded more and more privileges from the French, with the result that in time it and the other states now under French "protection" will have to be absolutely free.

Those countries took Britain and the United States at their word when they said that Ethiopia would have to be restored, even if the promise was made with tongue in cheek. And so, King Norodom of Cambodia, made a trip to the United States not long ago, where he was entertained, but not enough. But promises must have been made of concrete things!

We do not know if the people of Indo-China can be given their independence by the French and allowed to struggle on their own, politically, industrially and militarily. But the fact is that independence is now so popular that it is hard to say how the French can continue to dominate Indo-China when they were of influence in taking Ethiopia from Italy.

The British, French, Dutch and other powers will soon have to give up all of their colonies which are occupied by yellow, black and brown peoples, and the world may as well get used to that. Perhaps it is time for the conquerors and exploiters to begin to do some real welfare work in their protectorates, so that at least when they lose the sovereignty of those countries they will not lose their friendship and their trade.

King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia started something in this country, and soon we shall see other nations in those parts making demands, which, if we really mean what we say those peoples should be accorded.

And so congratulations and best wishes to King Norodom!

**Thanks!, dear Reader . . .**

*for renewing your subscription, as  
that enables us to carry on our work!*

**THE RUBICON**



## MEN WITHOUT FACES

Our first portrait is of an American merchant with a national reputation, of a man who was said to have given his fortune to charity, but when the record was investigated all you found was that he had saved millions in taxes by starting one of those foundations that gave its money away slowly . . . and for a reason. He is a five-by-five, moon faced man who made his money on the public, but gave away millions to get rid of one wife who would not stay married to him, and who married a venturesome and comely woman only to have to pay her off when she would not stay put.

It brings you back to Benjamin Franklin who warned young men not to pay too much for their "whistles." For this man who shone with piety, who abhorred drink in public, who conveyed the idea that he was a fine "family man," was one day caught in an East Side apartment with a play girl, in a rather compromising situation, with whiskey bottles strewn around the floor. So said the tabloids of the time!

If he had some sense, he might have recruited his sweeties from the many young girls he employed and might have set them up in apartments as a sort of chain of harems, and with a faithful Grand Visier might have led a very happy life, apart from his public show of piety. He might not only have been happy but would have had several series of offspring, just like the Eastern Potentates that he tried to emulate.

Of course, the various church groups he benefitted did not censure him for his marital infidelities for like all wearers of the cloth, they uttered, "The end justifies the means, and if he gives his money to spread Christianity, what do we care if he spends his private life, like we do, with wine, women and song?"

We will give you a thin dime if you can guess his name.

Next month . . . another of the series . . . "Men without Faces."

## A COLUMNIST DEFIES A ROMAN EMPEROR!

A big bombshell was thrown in the air on Tuesday, April 28, last, when Leo di Stefano, political columnist for *Il Progresso* (the Greatest Italian Newspaper in the U.S.) published a vibrant attack on Alberto Tar-



chiani, Italian Ambassador to Washington. Di Stefano more or less confirmed what we have been saying in this paper for over a decade and what Italian newspapers in Italy have been quoting from us for a long time, not only about Tarchiani but also about his fellow-members of the triumvirate, the late Carlo Sforza and the omnipresent Randolfo Pacciardi.

We were stunned; for the publisher of that paper, Fortune Pope, only recently went to Italy where they pinned a medal on him in order to gain his good will.

We could not understand how a columnist like Di Stefano could get away with such a change in policy, for if the article had been published with the consent of the owners of the paper, it might mean "goombai" patacca, and no more support from Rome! But anyway, there was no reproof in the paper and on Saturday, May 2, we heard the Oracle devote a great part of his druell to the Di Stefano bomb and Oh! how he did rip him up the back and down the front.

Well . . . see we . . . when the speech is sent to *Il Progresso*, they will certainly delete the part about such a loyal writer as Di Stefano. Just as the late Gene Pope was very careful to delete anything that the Oracle said about us in his broadcasts, for there was always the possibility of a libel suit.

But no, we were one thing and columnist Di Stefano was something else, for the remarks of the Oracle were all there in the next Sunday's edition!

Having heard the attack over WHOM (also owned by the same people) we were amazed that the radio censor did not shut the Oracle off, but that might have slipped.

However, seeing the remarks in mimeograph should have given the editor time to think it over, but evidently there is so much jealousy at the editorial offices (jealousy on the part of people who are not trained journalists, of course) that nobody took the trouble to kill that part of the oration!

We hear that many people are wondering just where the paper will go from here as the incident was not closed by the publication of the Oracle's smear . . . Hard . . . lee!

### JUST ONE FOR THE RECORD

Apostolic Delegation  
U. S. of America  
No. AGC

April 23, 1953

Conte Luigi Criscuolo  
Suite 1511

50 Broadway New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Conte Criscuolo:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of April 18, 1953, and to thank you for your kind and thoughtful greetings on my anniversary. It is a pleasure to know that you join with me in thanking God for His many blessings of the past twenty years.

With all best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours in Christ

(Signed) A. G. Cicognani  
Archbishop of Laodicea  
Apostolic Delegate

Archbishop Cicognani has served well and faithfully. Anyone who knows of the rivalries that exist in the hierarchy, like in ordinary politics, must know what a difficult job Archbishop Cicognani has had to administer. He is the one who handles the liaison between the Vatican and the United States and he is the one who is blamed, although secretly, when things do not satisfy those who are most interested.

Twenty years of his life has been spent in faithful service in the most critical post in the world, and yet

he has seen others rewarded with the Red Hat which, we believe, he has deserved more than many of the others who received it lately.

All we can say to Archbishop Cicognani, in spite of our critical attitude on other prelates, which we still sustain, is that we hope he will be more appreciated. So . . . AD MAJORA!

### AN OPEN LETTER

TO GEORGE HAMILTON COMBS, WABC—

by Dr. ELMO DE' PAOLI

The lady you had on your program last night (McCarran Bill) is typical of a train of thought of various people, who are blinded by bigotry and ignorance.

Personally, I do not much care who is or is not allowed into the United States; but I resent the premises of this lady, because they are all wrong.

It is not true that this is an Anglo-Saxon country: it was discovered by an Italian in the pay of the Spanish, it was explored by people like Verrazzano, Caboto (two of them), De Soto, Vigo, Ponce de Leon and many other non-Saxons.

The whole basin of the Mississippi was colonized by the French, the Floridas were settled originally by the Spanish, the whole Pacific coast was civilized by Franciscan missionaries, who created hundreds of towns with names of Saints. Entire States in the middle west were developed by Scandinavians and Germans (Wisconsin, Minnesota, etc.), all the agriculture of the Pacific coast has been developed by Italians, several states in the South have been developed by Spanish, Mexicans, etc., etc.

Even the movement of independence was fostered strongly by a non-Saxon, Philip Mazzei — a friend of Jefferson who, originally — like Washington — never thought for a moment to secede from England — but was looking only for representation in Parliament.

And talking of Parliament, it is silly to really believe that England is the "mother" of Parliaments. Rome had a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies (tribunes) two thousand years ago, when in England they lived in stockades and were going around naked, with tattooed bodies!

It is silly to really believe that our laws are Anglo-Saxon: "habeas corpus" is Roman — as the name implies. And what about the Roman nomenclature still used: duces tecum, subpoena, certiorari, verdict, jury, nulla proesce, mandamus, etc. etc.

This story of the jury as an Anglo-Saxon institution is another joke: Why, the name "jury" is Roman (giurato—sworn in); in the Middle Ages — they had in Italy the "probi viri" (sober men) to decide many cases . . .

As to religion: the Queen of England calls herself the "Defender of the Faith," and this is printed even in the money (D.F.); this title was given her ancestor — Henry VIII — by the Pope when he published a pamphlet refuting the "heresy" of Martin Luther . . .

The English language is at least 80% of Roman origin, as it uses words of Latin, Italian and French origin. For that matter, many important English families today are of French origin (Beaufort, Lascelles, etc.).

The Pilgrims were not typical Anglo-Saxons of their period; they were people who were fed up with Anglo-Saxon institutions and they ran away to save their necks from the Anglo-Saxon civilization of their time . . .

According to that lady, Jesus Christ could not be admitted to the United States today: he was a beggar, a subversive, a rabble-rouser — if one thinks like that lady thinks, who has the temerity and effrontery to quote the Sermon on the Mount. If that lady ever said the "Our Father," she never listened to the words she was saying . . .

According to that lady, Columbus could not come here today: he was an adventurer, a vagrant, floundering in the ocean with a bunch of roughnecks, looking for a land they could not find . . .

Of course, the communists are foreign born — because every idea — good or bad — comes from abroad: democracy is an "alien" idea, just as communism is; Christianity is an "alien" idea, vaccination is an "alien" idea . . . does she want to exclude all alien ideas?

There seem to be many communists here who are from American families, Christian families, Anglo-Saxon families.

If that lady is typical of the English Anglo-Saxon protestant — I feel sorry for the English Anglo-Saxon protestants.

I know, of course, that you do not share the views of that lady and I hope you answer her in full measure in one of your broadcasts.

[Editor's Note: Dr. De Paoli is an American citizen, a writer on economic and political matters; he came to this country during World War I as a member of an Italian Technical Mission. He is one of the really distinguished Italians living in New York City. We hope that George Hamilton Combs will take his advice seriously. There is too much levity and twaddle on radio and television programs, particularly on Italian matters.]

### HIGH PRESSURE AGAINST MCCARRAN-WALTER LAW

Some weeks ago we received a press release from the Columbian Republican League of New York on the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law, in which release Frank P. Tufari, President, extended himself on the question. This gentleman advocates allowing 25 million immigrants to come to the United States during the next ten or fifteen years.

We are not against immigration for we know that was what helped to make this country great. However, we prefer quality in immigration to quantity.

We do not know for whom Mr. Tufaro speaks as: (1) the Columbian League, in our knowledge or belief, does not speak for any great number of voters of Italian extraction, and (2) we never knew that he had the background, education or experience in national affairs to discuss such a complicated matter as immigration with any authority, like for example, Edward Cori could, although we think that at this time Mr. Cori might be moved to advocate more immigration for purely personal political reasons.

We have been in favor of admitting a reasonable number of immigrants to this country if (1) they could be properly screened so that each person would be, beyond the shadow of a doubt, a person who would become a loyal citizen, with no hidden ideologies, and (2) if such immigrant could be sent where he were needed, for example at this time mostly on farms.

As we understand it, the McCarran-Walter immigration law permits the entry of many intending residents under certain conditions more than under previous laws, although much hysteria has been created against it by pressure groups. Those groups are backed by some of the very sort of people most Americans do not want here. Unfortunately, certain Italian groups have joined with the latter groups instead of having patience and trying to have the law amended to take care of their own group against which there has been little antagonism created.

Among the members of the Italian group who are creating much noise against the McCarran-Walter law are some daily Italian language newspapers whose circulation has decreased very materially through the death of the elder Italians here and the decrease in immigration. Politicians want more voters who will be inexperienced and easily moved by "campaign oratory." We are opposed to the tactics of these people, and we believe that patriotic political organizations should welcome members who through their ability and leadership might develop statesmanship instead of hysteria.

STEVENSON, MAJOR CAMPAIGN SPEECHES OF ADLAI E. \$20 pp. cloth, 8vo. Random House, Publishers, New York. Price \$3.50.

Now that the 1952 elections have been decided, it would be specious to discuss the merits of the arguments set forth in Adlai Stevenson's campaign speeches. But only a very brazen person would ever say that what is set forth in those speeches will be forgotten before the 1956 Presidential campaign begins. For compared with the canned speeches pronounced by General Eisenhower, for the most part concocted by advertising men whose forte before that had been preparing captions for biscuits, soups, clothing, automobiles and radios, what Stevenson said showed that he was a student, a man, a scholar and a gentleman.

For Stevenson was not defeated because of some lack in his own makeup although there were some deficiencies in the manner that he judged the situation of the Italian people but that was due to the glamour that surrounded him when he met "nobility" like Carlo Storza. He was defeated because he had as his real opponent the views of the great mass of the American people who thought that twenty years of Rooseveltism and Hopkinsism and Tammany Hall and Arveyism were quite enough for them. And so the slogan, "Time for a Change," which we even stressed in our columns, had great weight with the people of the United States. They pushed Stevenson aside for a national hero, who had never been tried out in public life and who yet may disappoint many people for the company he keeps rather than for his own demerits.

The introduction to the book which was written by Stevenson when he was on vacation in Barbados, British West Indies, will be worth the cost of the book to many people. Certainly the book should not be missing from the library of any student of politics, or public figure, for there is much to learn from it, and even to argue against, in the next Presidential campaign. We recommend it for general reading even if we did not support its author politically.—L. C.

### PRE-PUBLICATION NOTICE ON BOOKS

#### The Order of St. Hubert

A history of the Order, with notes on the present Grand Master, H. H. Prince Nicolas de Ligny-Luxembourg, illustrated. Will cost in the U. S. the sum of \$6.50, post paid, plus 15 cents sales tax if ordered by residents of New York City.

#### World Nobility and Peerage, Coronation Edition

Will contain the names of a great part of the nobility of Europe, including Peers of Great Britain, and the nobility of Italy, France, Germany, Spain, and other countries. Some histories will be in reasonable detail, while other families will be simply listed with the present head thereof. Vol. 67, 110th year. Bound in cloth, 8vo. 438 pages. Price \$15.00, postpaid, plus 45 cents sales tax if ordered by residents of New York City.

#### Quarant'Anni di Colloqui con Lui — By Ottavio Dinale

The recollections of forty years of a close collaborator of Benito Mussolini on the latter's newspaper, "Il Popolo d'Italia." In Italian, large 8vo. paper, 345 pages. Published by Claravice, Milan. In the Italian language. Price \$2.50 postpaid, plus 5 cents sales tax if ordered by residents of New York City.

Make your reservations now as only a few copies will be available to our readers. Checks are payable to THE RUBICON.

#### THE RUBICON

50 Broadway (Suite 1511)  
New York 4, N. Y.

### STILL TIME TO CONTRIBUTE!

It is not too late for you to send in your contribution for AMALFI RELIEF FUND.



June, 1953, Vol. 12, No. 10

## RUBICON SPARKLETS

\*\*\*\* New York State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi took a trip to Italy recently, evidently to ascertain if the "wine, women and song" of the Abruzzi were as good as when he was there last. His reported statement that nobody in America knew the marvels Italy had done to improve the condition of life in Italy brought a retort from the noted satirist of "Il Merlo Giallo," Caligola, as follows: "The fact is they do not know even that in Italy!"

\*\*\*\* Mannaggial Eddie's friend Fiorello would have said. From an American standpoint, one reason why it is dangerous to have women diplomats in Italy is that there are too many Rossellini-minded young men there . . . and a scandal like that would not do at the American Embassy. It's never too late, and the Bible tells us that Sarah had a child at what was it, eighty?

\*\*\*\* But speaking of Eddie Corsi, we know of one man who must have turned over in his grave when his son sat next to Corsi at a public banquet. Whattsamatter, Fort, did no one tip you off about what Corsi said during a political campaign? It was not exactly "campaign oratory" now was it? . . . Ah . . . no cangia do!

\*\*\*\* A slick blab by the name of Fulton decided not to preach any sermons at St. Patrick's during the past lenten season. Too much occupied with other publicity activities. Perhaps trying to convert ZZa ZZa Gabor or some other glamour girl, either oriental or occidental? Could be! . . . (God love you!)

\*\*\*\* But speaking of converts, the Episcopal contingent in New York, has become ruffled and claim that they also have gotten a lot of converts from Catholicism. The thing these prelates do not tell us is how many faithful they have lost, not to other religions, but to Agnosticism or outright Atheism. Now those figures would be interesting!

\*\*\*\* Lots of people become converts for a good job or publicity that brings legal retainers . . . but the real convert will usually say nothing about it . . . and just do good and pray that he will go to Heaven.

\*\*\*\* Some people think we have an innate dislike for Jews. That is not true. We ask no favors of them but most of our personal trade is with Jews. What we dislike is the idea that they are a privileged people, that is a "Chosen People." We do not believe that they have special privileges and must not be criticized for the same things we may criticize in Christians or other people. See?

\*\*\*\* Cardinal Spellman issued a statement, published in the press of May 27, in which he urged his faithful to write letters to their relatives in Italy and urge them to vote for "candidates sworn to uphold Christian democracy." Why did he not say the Cardinal's action is an unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of a friendly nation, and we resent it as decent Italians in Italy will. How would we like it if Italians had started a chain of letters to us, asking us to vote against President Eisenhower because he was at the head of an army that bombed Italian cities, with attending casualties? . . . Stay in the Sanctuary, Spellie!

\*\*\*\* Usually when columnists are not supported by their managing editor, the other reporters stage a strike. Not in one case, however! they need their globbas too badly, as the going is bad enough as it is, and where would they go if the paper closed down? After all, why not go with the wind? (In Naples they call it "far il f...o!!").

\*\*\*\* Did it surprise you to hear that Senator Taft said he would not fire Communist teachers, but would not allow them to teach. What would they do, act as janitors? And set the schools on fire? Taft must be slipping an a/c his defeat . . . Not?

\*\*\*\* Usually when certain men's wives are not invited to a party, when other wives are, the former decline. That makes us wonder if the Duke of Windsor is attending the coronation of his niece, without the Duchess. The American public, who believe in divorce, should be highly insulted, for if a woman is good enough to be a man's wife, she ought to accompany him. In the olden days, such a mistake would have led to a war. But now, foovey!

\*\*\*\* We hear the Italian authorities still pass the word

along that we criticize people and we do not get advertising from steamship lines. Naturally, when the latter are in the China trade with the Reds, shipping strategic material although they claim to be Monarchists, they have to play ball with the Demochristian Government. We hope that our readers will patronize American steamship lines, that is where the ships are owned by really American companies, that have their own ships, and do not just act as agent. Our friends will not use American Export Line boats, Lauro Line boats or Home Line boats. Thanks, amici!

\*\*\*\* Now that the Oracle broke a lance with Leo, in defense of the famous ex-scribe (\$15 a week) Tarchiani, there is only one thing for Signor De Gasperi to do and that is to give the Oracle the Order of Merit. That will go the Oracle one better than the "Star of Solid Ivory" and will give him two inches of ribbon against our half-a-yard. Some people would be gladder to have the two inches added somewhere else, no?

\*\*\*\* What a pity that the Oracle is not a Republican. He could have sent him to Rome instead of La Luce, and then he could have eventually come back either with the Grand Cross or the Double Cross.

\*\*\*\* Our friends ask us why the Baron Salsicchio still uses a title, for after all, the Republic does not recognize titles. When the new laws went into effect, everybody in Italy rushed to have cards printed with crowns of princes on them. As Salsicchio's title only goes back to 1930 (yes nineteen-thirty) why does he not spend two thousand dollars and have the Order of Antiochia make him a Prince? If it is good enough for Michele 'O Barese, it ought to be good enough for sport at the Stork Club especially as Walter Winchell and Cholly Knickerbocker would never know the diff. . . . Prince del Salsicchio! . . . doesn't sound so bad.

\*\*\*\* Piccola Posta: — Mr. Concrete Mix — we looked up the name of Sabbia and find it is a material the Romans used to build latrines with. There was once a noble family of that name, but they are all dead now, at least from the neck up . . . Yes, he once drew a noble bow at Caporetto!

\*\*\*\* We still hear rumbles of criticism on the manner that the Metropolitan Opera House has been managed by Rudolf Bing. Isn't it just too bad that the Met could not find some really competent manager-musician who knew the scores, how to stage a show, how to select singers, instead of someone who was picked, presumably, for his connections? Some of our friends think that some of our Italian barber-shop managers could have done a better job. Time for a change? Why not!

\*\*\*\* Ever sit next to people in the subway who chew gum? Have you noticed the asphyxiating odor they exude? Caused by a mixture of saliva and the chemicals in the gum. Creates H<sub>2</sub>S and a sort of assafoetida. If people only knew they would never chew it at all. Well . . . if you do not like it, wear a gas mask. We don't hold any stock in Wrigley and we don't care if it does fold up!

\*\*\*\* We hear that Achille Lauro, the Neapolitan shipping magnate (?) got a stroke when he received a letter from us reproving his son, Jake, for turning down our request for advertising in our paper. He is a Monarchist and we have been helping his ambitions, so why listen to rats who tell him people do not like us. After all, thousands of people do read The Rubicon, even if a few do not like us! And readers make advs pay, not opinions!

\*\*\*\* People who live in glass houses should not throw stones! We have quite a collection of stories about skeletons in some people's closets and some day we shall publish the stories with names, of people who do not go to Church or confession, yet blame us for criticizing bad prelates.

\*\*\*\* Oh, about prelates, now they tell us that Cardinal Spellman will not recommend the appointment of an Italian auxiliary-bishop for New York because he does not want US to assume any credit as the originator of the idea . . . Disabuse yourself, Spellie; we don't want any credit, we do not need any medals from you, especially not at \$1,000 per. Just have the Bishop appointed and you will get the Order of the Sedici, and by our recommendation, too! And you can add it to the souvenirs in your Museum at 451 Madison.